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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA's Ovchinnikov Comments on Naval Arms Race [24 Aug] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Views U.S. Attitudes on Nuclear Freeze [Palladin, 24 Aug] AA 3
Olin on U.S. Chemical Weapon Rearmament AA 5
UN World Disarmament Conference Gains Support [Vasilets] AA 6
NOVOYE VREMYA on World TU Action for Peace AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Gerasimov, Lomeyko, Ariyevich] CC 1
Crimea Meetings CC 1
U.S. Defense Policy CC 2
U.S.-W. Europe Relations CC 4
Pipeline Disagreements CC 4
East, West Economies CC 5
Israeli-Palestinian Conflict CC 6
Weinberger's 'Final Solution' CC 6
Israel's 'Political Defeat' CC 7
'Angry' Armenian Workers Pledge Pipeline Welders [Benglyan] CC 8
Moscow Reports 'Large-Scale' NATO Exercises Planned CC 8
Moscow Views Islamic Conference Resolutions [Savchenko] CC 8
CPSU's Kobysh on Arab World, U.S. Arms Policy [Prague] CC 9
U.S. Policy Causing Current Discord in OAU CC 12
RPP Scores U.S. 'Military Aid' to Asia CC 13
Perez de Cuellar To Visit in September CC 14

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA: U.S. Policy Has No 'Realistic Imprint' [Vishnevskiy, 29 Aug] A 1
Kurdyumov on Weinberger's 'Propaganda Operation' [PRAVDA] A 1
Soviet Olympic Official Critical of U.S. Preparations A 2

CHINA

PRC Envoy in U.S.: Taiwan Dispute Not Settled B 1
XINHUA Says PRC Refuses SRV Border Proposal B 1
Soviet Vessel Rescues Chinese Fishing Boat B 1
USSR-PRC Meteorologists Meet in Beijing B 1
USSR-PRC Friendship Society Meets in Moscow B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Approves DRA Ministerial Changes D 1
Moscow Supports Call to Afghans Abroad To Return D 1
[Savchenko]
New Afghan Paper, Radio Station Geared to Emigres D 2
Afghan Minister on Transformation of Nomad Life D 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 Aug]
Indian Concern With Pakistan-PRC Ties Justified D 3
[Nikolayev]
Threat to Region D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Attempts Wreck Polish Stabilization Continue F 1
Interview With Polish Colonel F 1
'Antisocialist Underground' F 1
[Vasilkov in TRUD 25 Aug]
ICFTU, WCL Appeals [TRUD 29 Aug] F 3
Anti-Polish TV Film Shown in West Germany F 4
[IZVESTIYA 27 Aug]
Subversive Materials Found in 'Aid' to Poland F 5
History of Current Polish Crisis Examined F 5
[Tsoppi in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]
TRYBUNA LUDU Editor on Martial Law, TU Role F 7
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hails USSR-Romanian Cooperation F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Andropov, Zagladin Meet With Greek CP Head G 1
Finnish Trade To Grow by 50 Percent by 1985 G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

USSR, Syria Issue Joint Statement Following Visit H 1
TASS Report H 1
Damascus Version H 1
Kalin Remarks [Damascus] H 3
Syrian Official Praises Relations With USSR H 4
Documentary on Syrian Delegation 1981 Visit H 4
Algeria Visit Concluded; Joint Statement Issued H 5
Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves for Tunisia H 5
Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference Opens H 6
Pro-U.S. Policies in Muslim Countries Condemned H 6
[Sheftunov]
Kuwaiti Minister on Arab Dissension, USSR Stance H 7
Egyptian Paper Defends Soviet Mideast Actions H 7
Reagan Informs Congress of Lebanon Landing H 8
Sharon Visits U.S. To Coordinate Policy H 8
Lebanon Partition Plans H 8
Weinberger's Beirut Visit H 8
Arutyunov Comment H 9
Joint Objectives [Lapin] H 9
U.S., Israel Discuss Plans for Autonomy Talks H 10
[Olin]
Significance of U.S. Contact With PLO Viewed H 11
[Timoshkin]
Demchenko: Lebanon One Act in Mideast Crisis H 12
[PRAVDA 26 Aug]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Emergency Situation Called in Northern Somalia J 1
Tanov Commentary J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S.-Honduran Maneuvers Aimed at Nicaragua K 1
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA]
Chilean Repression of Populace Growing K 1
[Korionov in PRAVDA 29 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Parliamentary Group's Peace, Disarmament Section R 1
Gapurov Addresses Turkmenistan Central Committee R 1
Briefs: Armenian Supreme Soviet R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Dolgikh, Arkhipov Attend Miners' Day Meeting S 1
Deputy Minister on Improved Coal Production S 1
[Nikitin]
PRAVDA on Need To Improve Metal Resources S 1
[Yastrebov, 24 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 27-29 Aug Reported T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz T-5 Cosmonauts Return to Earth 27 August U 1
Awards to Cosmonauts U 1
Soyuz T-7 Changes Position on Orbital Station U 1
TASS Announces 1-10 Sep Rocket Firing in Pacific U 2
Molniya-3 Communication Satellite Launched 27 Aug U 2

PRAVDA'S OVCHINNIKOV ON NAVAL ARMS RACE

PM271001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Against Confrontation at Sea"]

[Text] As is known, at the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union submitted a memorandum on "Lifting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race." One of its sections concerns measures intended to check the exacerbation of military confrontation at sea. The memorandum summarizes a set of initiatives which the Soviet Union has already put forward independently or jointly with other socialist countries with a view to limiting naval activity in certain regions of the world ocean, above all where the liklihood of the emergence of conflict situations is greatest.

It is proposed, in particular, to withdraw missile-carrying submarines from the present extensive combat patrol regions and to restrict their navigation to mutually agreed limits; to limit the deployment of new ballistics missile systems on submarines; to renounce the deployment of long-range sea-based cruise missiles; and to extend confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, in particular to the regions where the busiest sea routes lie.

The memorandum also recalls the Soviet peace initiatives concerning the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf and the fact that the USSR supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and is prepared at any time to resume the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the sea area of the Indian Ocean.

The topicality of the Soviety proposals is indicated by the scale of the nuclear threat that is inherent for mankind in the militarization of the world oceans. It was the United States which started the naval arms race in the mid-fifties and which has been the first to take each new step in that race. This applies to the deployment of aircraft carrying nuclear bombs on aircraft carriers, the creation of submarines equipped with ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads and other naval armaments.

U.S. naval forces now have 40 missile-carrying submarines, on which nearly half the U.S. strategic nuclear ammunition is deployed. More than 20 aircraft carriers are on constant combat patrol. They are dispersed over the seas and oceans and are capable of launching nuclear strikes from various directions.

The Soviet Union was forced to adopt retaliatory measures to ensure its own security, as necessary. In response to the U.S. creation of a strategic submarine missile system, a similar system was created by the Soviet Union, and in conjunction with other types of strategic weapons it presented any potential aggressor with inevitable retribution.

The present U.S. administration, trying to change the established equilibrium in its own favor, is appropriating vast sums for equipping the naval forces with new models of nuclear weapons. They include the Trident II submarine-based missiles, with increased range and improved accuracy, which makes them first-strike weapons. It is also planned to deploy on submarines and surface ships a new type of nuclear system -- long-range cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union, while counterposing its peace initiatives to these plans, proceeds on the basis that a new spiral in the arms race will not give the United States military superiority. "At one time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "we proposed a ban on the creation of the Trident naval missile system by the United States and a corresponding system by us. This proposal was not accepted. As a result the Americans created the new Ohio submarine with Trident I missiles. We created a similar system -- the Tayfun. Who gained by this?"

Whipping up the naval nuclear arms race only increases the danger of war. So the struggle to curb it and limit naval activity in the world ocean has become an important component of the USSR's efforts to avert thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union invariably opposes the mitarization of the oceans. It does not consider it an ideal situation for the great powers' fleets to spend long periods voyaging at the other end of the earth from their own shores. It is prepared to resolve this problem, but, of course, only on conditions of equality and identical security.

The USSR welcomed the proposal to proclaim in the Indian Ocean a peace zone. The implementation of this idea would strenghten the littoral states' security and would also meet the desire of Western Europe, Japan and the United States to ensure secure sea routes for the delivery of oil from the Persian Gulf. After all, as historical experience indicates, naval rivalry in zones of marine communications only increases their vulnerability.

The Soviet Union has stated publicly that it has no intention of building military bases in the Indian Ocean and has called on the United States to adopt a similar stance. But the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean were unilaterally broken off by Washington.

This sabotage is no accident. The proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone would run counter to both the imperial ambitions and the anti-Soviet strategy of U.S. ruling circles.

The overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran deprived American imperialism of important positions in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region. Trying to make up for these losses, the United States set a course toward a massive buildup in its military presence in the Indian Ocean. It was planned to create the fifth fleet, which would be based in that ocean. Two aircraft carrier assault groupings, landing craft carring marines and floating heavy arms dumps are already concentrated there virtually on a permanent basis. American strategic bombers have begun to fly over the Indian Ocean regularly. Diego Garcia Island is becoming a second Okinawa. In Australia, Oman, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya the Pentagon has been granted access to the military sites necessary for land support for the "Rapid Deployment Forces."

U.S. imperialist circles clearly set themselves the goal of turning the Indian Ocean not into a peace zone, but into a region of military-political domination for themselves. They would like to dictate their will to the littoral states, keep Western Europe's and Japan's Near East oil supplies under American military control and, finally, create a threat to the USSR's security from the south.

It is not surprising that it was Washington that thwarted the UN General Assembly decision to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in 1981 and that continues to create obstacles to convening such a conference in 1983.

On the threshold of the eighties the socialist community countries came out collectively against the militarization of the oceans. In a declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, they proposed "in the interests of peace and the stabilization of the international situation, as well as in the interests of ensuring the reliable, unhindered use of the most important international marine communications, to embark on the examination -- within the United Nations, for instance -- of the question of limiting and reducing the level of military presence and military activity in the regions concerned, be it the Atlantic, Indian or Pacific Ocean, in the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf."

As is known, the Soviet Union has put forward important proposals on strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf zone.

It is a question of not creating foreign military bases in the region; not deploying nuclear weapons there; not using force against countries in the region; not interfering in their internal affairs; respecting the nonaligned status chosen by Persian Gulf states; not bringing them into military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers; respecting the sovereign right of states in the region to their own natural resources; and not creating obstacles to trade and shipping there.

On the Soviet side, concrete proposals on lessening tension in the Mediterranean were put forward as long ago as the seventies. And in 1980 the Warsaw Pact states jointly put forward a detailed program for military detente in the Mediterranean. They proposed to extend to that region the confidence-building measures envisaged for Europe under the Final Act of the All-European Conference; to reduce armed forces in the Mediterranean; to withdraw warships carrying nuclear weapons from there; not to deploy such weapons in Mediterranean nonnuclear states. The socialist countries advocate the extension of confidence-building measures in the military sphere to other sea areas adjacent to Europe. The Soviet Union has put forward a similar proposal concerning confidence-building measures in the Far East.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries have set themselves the noble aim of halting the exacerbation of military confrontation at sea and ensuring that as much of the world ocean as possible becomes a peace zone in the near future. The path to this goal is a difficult one. The present U.S. administration is pursuing the diametrically opposite course. (This is manifested, in particular, in the militarization of the Indian Ocean and in the buildup of the American naval presence wherever Washington sees its "vital interests.")

However, despite the opposition of bellicose imperialist circles, the task of restraining confrontation at sea is feasible. The efforts of the USSR and its allies accord with the aspirations of the peoples of littoral states and accord with mankind's vital interests.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDES ON NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM271405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin article: "Letter From Washington": "Levels of Recklessness"]

[Excerpts] At 1000 hours on 5 August the desert plateau of Yucca Flat, in Nevada, was shaken by a nuclear explosion at a depth of 600 meters. In 40 seconds the shock wave covered the 125 kilometers to Las Vegas, rocking the clubs and casinos which are celebrated throughout America.

There was another noteworthy event in America that same August day. Late in the evening the fate of the draft resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear arsenals was sealed in the U.S. House of Representatives. In a matter of 6 months this idea has gained immense popularity among ordinary Americans, who are seriously alarmed by the militarist hysteria being whipped up by the White House. The proposal to declare a moratorium on the deployment of strategic arms and, on that basis, to bring about a reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals was approved by 199 cities and 43 counties in the United States and by the legislative assemblies of Massachusetts, Oregon, Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York, Connecticut, Minnesota and Delaware. At least 1/4 of the country's population will participate in the freeze referendum that is timed to coincide with the November congressional elections.

Americans' mass interest in the idea of a freeze has not escaped the notice of local politicians. Representatives of the Democratic Party, experiencing an agonizing defeat in the 1980 elections, decided to side with the burgeoning movement in the hope of using it in its own interests. So the freeze found supporters on Capitol Hill as well.

But then powerful opposition appeared. Any easing of the arms race contradicts the Reagan administration's plans, and so it rose up against the advocates of a freeze. But the White House dares not openly reject a concept that everyone understands and that is becoming more and more popular. And to spite the Democrats, some people in the administration got together and presented to Congress a draft resolution that also appears to support a freeze, but...on the condition that "strategic balance between the United States and the USSR is achieved first." Despite the commonly acknowledged facts, Washington denies the existence of a strategic balance.

The Capitol Hill debates on the two draft resolutions lasted 8 and 1/2 hours, which in itself is a rare phenomenon. Usually half a dozen resolutions get through Congress in that time. Even less frequently does House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill join in. But on this occasion he could not stand it any longer. "The world is careering headlong toward disaster," O'Neill respectfully told the representatives once they had quieted. "Something must be done quickly to put on the brakes. Instead, we keep stepping on the accelerator, which, as a result of the current massive arms buildup, will be pushed to the floor."

"The people demand an end to the nuclear arms race," exhorted fellow Congressman Zablocki. "The genie must be rammed back in the bottle." Congressman from Iowa James Leach, one of 27 Republicans who have placed common sense above good old loyalty to their President and who have supported the Democrats' initiative, called the White House's main "argument" that the United States is lagging behind the USSR in strategic military might "one of the greatest delusions of modern politics." And Les Aspin (Wisconsin) made mincemeat of the administration's assurances that it is not against the idea of disarmament but, in fact, is totally dedicated to it.

But the efforts of the freeze supporters were unsuccessfdul. Their draft resolution was not even put to a vote. Using procedural tricks, the champions of the White House course insisted that the House of Representatives first vote on their proposal. And it was approved, although by only 204 votes to 202.

The appetite is whetted by eating, so to speak. Congress' compliance heartened the administration, and the White House, without even waiting for the result of the voting and flouting its own pledges to the legislators, announced that for the fiscal year beginning on 1 October 1983 it will request the unheard-of sum of $247 billion for military preparations. Moreoever, White House "budget genius" Stockman warned that to satisfy the Pentagon's appetite the administration would cut even more heavily the socioeconomic programs that have already been slashed to shreds in the 19 months of Reagan's presidency.

As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported the other day, Washington plans to accelerate the development and testing of nuclear weapons and to modernize and expand enterprises producing them. This program is for the period to the end of the 20th century, although, as a distraction, the administration -- THE LOS ANGELES TIMES said -- promises to continue talks with the USSR, while accepting, or rather getting others to accept, the fact that the talks will last...decades. And, it says, no one knows how they will end.

The minutes of the April session of the House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee [as published], recently "declassified" by the administration, clarify the situation. They quote the following statement by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Wagner. "As technology changes and as we venture into new and increasingly unexplored areas of knowledge, armaments must also change, while remaining at the proper level. So the need for modernization remains." Accordingly, there is no place for a freeze in Washington's plan.

Citing administration officials, the local press reports that the notorious modernization of nuclear weapons entails a broader test program. Indeed, the new MX and Trident II nuclear missile systems are on the way. And Washington is making sure it is able to test the warheads that are being developed for them. In the light of these revelations, it becomes clear why the Reagan administration decided not to submit for ratification the Soviet-American treaties concluded in the seventies on limiting nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. At the same time, R. Reagan announced the United States' refusal to resume the Soviet-American-British talks on a total and general nuclear test ban, broken off by Washington. The essential point of these steps was explained by Energy Secretary Edwards, who resorted to the Pentagon's lexicon: "We must prepare diligently for the future, for if we have to fight it will be until we are victorious."

And some days later there came further conformation of how serious the White House people's adventurist intentions are: On instructions from R. Reagan, the Pentagon elaborated a strategic plan to secure for the United States "the potential for waging a protracted nuclear war." This is what was being talked about in America on the anniversary of the atomic attack on Hiroshima....

Talk about a nuclear apocalypse is deliberately made to sound prosaic in Washington today. Alas, it has become fashipnable to ignore the interests and feelings of other peoples. But Washington officialdom is by no means the whole of America. And that is why in the visitors' book of the Hiroshima museum for the victims of the atomic bomb Americans have written, alongside contemptuous inscriptions like "They got what they deserved," such words as: "It is horrible. Please forgive my country.'

This other America is now uniting beneath the slogan of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals. It is making its wishes clear in front of the Pentagon and a New York concern dealing in nuclear death. It has blocked the approach roads to a Strategic Air Force base in Nebraska, picketed the Livermore National Laboratory, where the neutron weapon was born, and, as a protest against this and all other means of mass destruction, occupied a bomb shelter in Atlanta. And it is this -- yes, this -- America that is trying to instill the hope that it really will be possible to avoid a repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

OLIN ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON REARMAMENT

LD290834 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The American Defense Department is reported to be negotiating the construction of a plant to produce nerve gas components for big eye bombs. The projected capacity is the production of 50 tons of bombs a month. Viktor Olin of our staff takes up the story.

The Pentagon sees the new factory as an important element of its program for chemical rearmament in the next few years. The program is expected to cost $10 billion and (?nearly) double the United States' stocks of chemical weapons, bringing them up to about 5 million units. Already the United States has stocks of these weapons on its own territory and in Japan and several other parts of the world. The new chemicals are to be deployed largely in Western Europe, so as to greatly increase the supplies already there. According to James Wade, deputy assistant to the United States secretary of defense, such deployment should make it possible to carry on a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw bloc countries.

Well, such are the plans of the present United States administration. But it would be a mistake, however, to assume that (?the danger started) only after President Reagan took over. They have a long history behind them. It took the United States 50 years to associate itself with the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which bans the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases and biological weapons.

In 1959, when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put a proposal before the United Nations to outlaw chemical weapons, the United States organized obstruction, (?and in future) all similar Soviet proposals ran into opposition from Washington. The United States showed its attitude toward chemical weapons most strikingly during the war in Vietnam, when its troops used more than 100,000 tons of chemicals in South Vietnam. However, of all the American administrations, the Reagan administration has taken the most defiant position on chemical weapons. What particularly stands out is its refusal to hold talks with the Soviet Union to outlaw these weapons, its opposition to all such moves in the United Nations and its supply of chemical weapons for use in Afghanistan and Lebanon. In the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, the American delegate has even pretended to know nothing of the recent Soviet proposals for an international convention that would ban the development, production and stocking of chemical weapons.

The only explanation would seem to be that the United States will find any excuse to avoid discussing this proposal, for the proposal covers all aspects of the problem, including verification and control. The draft convention the Soviet Union proposes is a followup on President Brezhnev's appeal to the recent special session of the United Nations Assembly to do everything possible to get rid of chemical weapons. The United States has ignored this appeal because it sees chemical weapons as essential to achieving world supremacy, and such an attitude makes it very difficult to move toward disarmament and improve the world situation.

UN WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE GAINS SUPPORT

LD280916 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The ad hoc Committee for the World Conference on Disarmament has concluded a regular session at the United Nations headquarters here. The session demonstrated anew broad international support to the idea of convening this forum. This is emphasised in a report which was adopted by the committee and which will be submitted to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly opening in New York on September 21. The Assembly is advised to continue studying this issue.

Representatives of the countries of the socialist community took an active stand at the session. They stressed the importance of mobilizing international efforts to reverse the arms race. They emphasised that the current heightening of tension makes the convocation of the most universal and authoritative forum, which could curb the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, a matter of special urgency. As was noted at the session, the Soviet Union restated its readiness to take practical steps with a view to removing the nuclear threat. It is precisely in this way that the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons is evaluated.

The position of the socialist community is shared by the non-aligned countries, which also favour constructive, practical actions towards disarmament.

But the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc are subverting efforts to convene the conference, as is known, the United Nations General Assembly's resolutions on this question stress the importance of securing the consent of a [word indistinct] nuclear states to take part in this forum. The ad hoc committee said in its report that this consent had not yet been secured. The United States declared again it believed the holding of the world conference would be "premature". This U.S. reaction came as a surprise to nobody here since, from the standpoint of the Reagan administration, all steps towards stopping the arms race are "premature", while all steps towards building up and upgrading arms are "urgent."

R. Ksystosik (Poland), who chaired the session, told the TASS correspondent that the discussion at the session demonstrated that the idea of holding the world conference on disarmament does not only stand but is winning more support.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON WORLD TU ACTION FOR PEACE

LD271130 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- It is only in conditions of peace that the vital interests of the working people can be ensured -- the right to life, work and to social guarantees. This is the main conclusion drawn in an article published in a supplement to the popular political weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The supplement is dedicated to the trade union action day for peace, to be held in all countries on September 1 at the call of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions.

The tasks the trade unions set before themselves objectively predetermine their deep concern in preserving peace, the article says. The World Federation of Trade Unions which includes 90 trade union centres from many countries, united within this organisation on a class anti-imperialists basis, has been campaigning persistently against the threat of war and the arms race, the article says.

It notes an aggravation of the present international situation stressing that to the noisy accompaniment of a campaign over the alleged "Soviet menace" ever new types and systems of arms -- cruise missiles, "Trident" submarines, MX missiles and neutron weapons -- are being developed in the West.

In contrast with NATO's policy the Soviet Union has been consistently advocating a clearcut programme for nuclear disarmament, the article says. It was the Soviet Union that pledged not to make first use of nuclear weapons. The USSR has never been an initiator of material preparations for war; nor has it ever been a leader in increasing military expenditures.

Analysing the social aspects of the arms race and the conditions of the working people in Western countries the article says that military production cannot guarantee the preservation of jobs and is by no means an effective way to ensure full employment. On the contrary, the arms race is regarded in the article as of the factors accounting for growing unemployment. According to American experts billion of dollars spent on military purposes created 45,800 jobs in the USA in the second half of the seventies. The same funds, if used in civilian industries, would help increase this figure to a hundred thousand.

The worsened international situation, the article says, has led to a curtailment of mutually beneficial East-West commercial and economic ties. The embargo imposed on the supply of a number of goods to the Soviet Union holds back the dissipation of unemployment in the USA. On the European Continent, where the policy of detente and cooperation has struck deeper root, the filling of orders for socialist countries helps provide jobs for about two million people, the article says.

The issues of struggle for peace and disarmament have become paramount for many trade union centres of the world, the weekly says. The author of the article mentions the participation of north European trade unions in Peace Marches-81 and -82 and highly assesses the anti-war movement in British and French trade unions. It is stressed in the article that despite the anti-democratic position of the American trade union association AFL-CIO, industrial trade unions in the United States are taking a more active part in the anti-war movement.

The unity of action by all working people is a guarantee of disarmament and detente, says the weekly which comes out in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and other languages.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 29 Aug 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITEATURNAYA GAZETA; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, all-Union radio foreign-political commentator]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning, esteemed comrades, the international situation has lately been arousing great apprehensions among the peoples for the fate of our planet. It is characterized by a sharpening of the rivalry over the question of war and peace; and as that rivalry makes itself felt more and more clearly; the conviction grows stronger that there are powerful forces capable of averting war and rebuffing the imperialist adventures. Those forces are primarily the countries of the socialist community and their coordinated peace-loving policy.

Crimea Meetings

The traditional friendly meetings now being held in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal countries of socialism once again show vividly that the USSR and its allies are the main bulwark of peace. Under discussion at the meetings are questions of implementing the firm course toward consolidating European and international security and toward curtailing the arms race; toward reducing the threat of military political crises and of a new world war.

Here is how the development of cooperation is being assessed in the fraternal countries themselves. Speaking recently at a festive session in Prague on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Slovak national uprising, the deputy chairman of Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, Travnicek, noted that without the Soviet Union, a separate and independent Czechoslovakia could not exist, and there could be no victory of socialism in the CSSR. The Soviet Union is the main protection of our security, the guarantee of our peaceful life and of socialist creative endeavour today and in the future. He said: It is therefore necessary to make every effort to strengthen further our friendship with the Soviet Union and consolidate the process of integration on the basis of the decisions taken during the recent official friendly visit of a CSSR party and government delegation to the Soviet Union and during the friendly meeting in the Crimea between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak.

[Lomeyko] I would like to remark that the regular, businesslike character and egalitarian nature of the Crimean meetings is particularly noticeable against the background of the uneven, ill-tempered and conflict-ridden relations between the United States and their allies in Western Europe. The Soviet Union builds its relations with the other socialist countries on a basis of friendship, mutual respect and mutual rights; and this is one of the firm foundations of the comprehensive, expanding cooperation between the USSR and all the countries of the socialist community.

[Ariyevich] The unity of views and concerted action of the fraternal countries in the international arena is of the greatest importance for the success of the struggle for peace. The military strategic balance that the countries of socialism have achieved with the world of capitalism acts as a factor restraining the forces of aggression -- that much, I think, is self-evident and needs no proof.

But our editorial office has received a letter -- one of many that come in addressed to the program. It is from a regular listener to our broadcasts, (Kutyuzov), who lives in Moscow, and here is what he writes: Since the end of the 1970's imperialism has been stepping up its offensive against the easing of tension. The threat to peace is ever increasing. In Comrade (Kutyuzov's) opinion a new stage of that assault has now begun, in which the undeclared aggressive wars of the imperialists have ceased to meet with any resolute opposition.

He says in his letter that the commentators are trying various methods to try to convince their listeners that we are on the offensive ideologically, and so on, and that all is well. You, Vladimir Borisovich, and you, Gennadiy Ivanovich, are both regular participants in the program International Observers Roundtable. How would you answer this listener's reproach?

[Lomeyko] I think one of the main causes of the hardening of imperialist policy toward the countries of socialism, and also toward the developing countries, is, precisely, a fit of despair -- imperialism's feverish desire to regain its lost positions.

[Gerasimov] We are now forced to observe that those who have come to power in America are the extreme wing of the imperialist politicians, who put their stake on military strength, and are trying to take the world back to the days of the cold war.

[Lomeyko] In my view, these facts are evidence not of the strength of American imperialism but of its state of confusion. Washington's tougher policy does not enjoy the support of even the closest allies of the United States; moreover, it is getting mounting criticism from them.

[Ariyevich] In short, the situation is that today opposition to the advance of imperialism -- in particular American imperialism -- is being intensified everywhere -- on the part both of the socialist countries and in the capitalist countries, in the United States itself.

In our time, policy has already ceased to be the exclusive prerogative of statesmen. It is made by the people and the growth of the mass character. The cohesion and activeness of the antiwar movement -- which no statesman can fail to take into account any longer -- is a guarantee of the success of the cause of peace.

Adventurists, who are prepared to play with the destiny of peace, are still strong. But now -- and this is what I would like to draw your attention to -- now no one, not even the most shameless hawks, can afford simply to prepare or unleash a war without at the same time seeking some kind of justification and explanation for his actions. Well, it is another matter that these justifications may be thoroughly deceitful and hypocritical, but it is no longer possible to do without them entirely. They can no longer ignore public opinion -- their own public's or the international public's. Indeed, our active peace-loving policy which is winning over to its side more and more champions throughout the world and is becoming an ever greater stimulus to all fighters for peace, does not leave the hawks with such an opportunity, it seems to me. We have forced them to talk about peace, and in my opinion this is quite something in itself.

U.S. Defense Policy

[Gerasimov] Here is a concrete example which can be taken from the events of the past week to corroborate your thesis: The American newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the U.S. Defense Department had completed the elaboration of the general plan for waging a victorious nuclear war. The paper stressed that in this gallant plan the Washington administration -- I quote -- has for the first time declared that a nuclear war with the Soviet Union can be won. The publication of this news provoked a whole storm in the press. For instance, the British weekly SUNDAY TIMES wrote that this was delirious talk, and one can cite many such impractical appraisals of the Pentagon's plans. They have caused consternation in the Pentagon itself. And U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger wrote a letter which he sent to the editorial offices of 30 American and 40 foreign newspapers. In this letter he tries to justify himself.

[Ariyevich] This is just what I was talking about earlier. Weinberger's justification, as I see it -- indeed he told the journalists very irritably: We are not planning war, we are planning to curb war -- is quite the other way round. Weinberger's justification is certainly not repentance or the intention to change something, but the result of the unpopularity of the American policy in the world, in particular in Western Europe. In any case just lately a particular explosion was provoked by the plan, worked out at Reagan's instructions, to secure the potential for waging protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

[Gerasimov] This is just what I would like to consider: If they do not want to fight why do they need plans for waging war? Therefore, I think that the contradiction in Weinberger's statements is affected. He is really trying to pacify public opinion.

[Lomeyko] I, Gennadiy Ivanovich, would use more categorical wording. Perhaps we are dealing with a conscious attempt to make a fool of world opinion, because this is not the first time this has happened.

[Ariyevich] In this connection I would like to pose the following question. Whence this recklessness? I would like to clarify this question. The aggressive and reactionary tendencies in themselves are understandable because they are inherent in imperialism and in its nature. The Reagan administration, expressing the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, has intensified these tendencies and laid them bare. But why is this done with such pomp, with such publicity? Indeed, every new step, every new militaristic doctrine provokes an explosion of indignation everywhere. And White House spokesmen have to justify themselves and explain things, and then everything is repeated from the beginning. There is a certain amount of calculation in this, a purpose which cannot be explained away as incompetence, as I see it.

[Gerasimov] This is a complex question. For instance, it is not known -- and on this subject there are various opinions -- how the news of the secret plan for waging protracted nuclear war appeared in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. Some people consider....

[Lomeyko, interrupting] Perhaps it was a leak.

[Gerasimov] Of course it was a leak, but was it done deliberately by the administration or, on the contrary, by the opponents of the administration? I believe it was indeed the opponents of the administration's militaristic course who took this future directive by the ear and dragged it into the sunlight so that the whole world could have a look and wonder aghast at the ravings, the madness.

[Lomeyko] Gennadiy Ivanovich, it is not out of the question that you are right, but just as many arguments, if not more, have been used in favor of the deliberate leaking of this news by the authors of the plan, because it has already been repeatedly proved that the initiators of the militaristic plans have later permitted the deliberate leaking of such information to prepare public opinion, secondly to see how the trial balloon will be received, in order to correct or amend it later depending on the reaction; but in addition there are also concrete reasons as to why these plans, which are as you correctly said, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, absurd and provoke universal protest, nevertheless are promulgated either directly or by means of leaking of information.

It is necessary to show the extreme rightwing conservative voters that the administration is implementing their policy, that is, the policy of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Then it is necessary -- and in this there is a big provocative aim -- to really frighten the people and try to frighten the Soviet Union by building up military power so that the socialist countries take countermeasures. Then, in turn, imperialist propaganda makes a big deal over these countermeasures and calls them a so-called Soviet threat, thus unwinding another round of the arms race.

[Ariyevich] The aim, in other words, is to keep the world under tension and create the conviction that war could break out at any time, and in this way to draw both their allies and the socialist countries into an exhausting, devastating and ruinous arms race.

[Lomeyko] Yes, because otherwise there would be no reason, strictly speaking, for international tension.

[Ariyevich] But such a course by the White House ignores the will of the majority of the American people. This is clear and it is therefore not surprising that hostile U.S. policy in relation to the Soviet Union even arouses the protest of certain circles of the ruling class of the United States. Nevertheless, Reagan continues to oppose the freezing of nuclear weapons and adheres to the doctrine of a first strike, which arouses particular protests in Western Europe.

U.S.-W. Europe Relations

[Lomeyko] This is true, but I would like to say that in essence it is now a question of a whole complex of contradictions between the United States and its Western European allies, contradictions in the field of politics, and especially in military policy, as you correctly noted, and in the field of economics. I would even say in the psychological field insofar as the phenomenon of psychological incompatibility is to a certain extent already being created between the Western European allies and this hardened rightwing group in the United States.

If one were to briefly describe the essence of these contradictions, then, in my opinion, the reasons are the following: In economics it is a struggle by the Western Europeans for the right to draw their own benefit from the propitious circumstances of cooperation with the socialist countries to which the United States is opposed. In politics it is Western Europeans' lack of a desire to relinquish detente, which is counterbalanced by Washington's mood of confrontation. There is also a series of psychological factors, as I have said. Surely no one in Western Europe can be left indifferent by the idea expressed by Carter, the idea of dying for America, which intends to foist a nuclear conflict and thinks that it can sit it out beyond the ocean.

[Ariyevich] I think the essence of the American-Western European differences have been fairly precisely expressed by Mitterrand, who said these differences would be preserved as long as a transatlantic dialogue is limited to a monologue. For many post-war years the Americans have been accustomed to the fact that any conflict in the world gives rise to a unanimous reaction by the entire Western alliance. The tone has always been set by Washington. The United States often speaks of unity with its partners, about the necessity of consulting with them, but in fact, instead of a time consuming dialogue they adopt a convenient and speedy solution, by which Washington alone speaks for the West.

[Lomevko] And that is the whole point. Politically, a patriarchal setup is only possible with the economic insolvency of the other members of the family. But now, when West Europe, according to the majority of economic indices, has become equal to the United States, it no longer wants to silently listen to the lectures from beyond the ocean and deprive itself of the political and economic advantages of cooperation with the East only because such cooperation may not suit one or another American president and his friends from the military-industrial complex.

Pipeline Disagreements

[Gerasimov] The specific area of conflict is the gas pipeline. Who thought up this area of conflict? The United States, of course. They have in fact painted themselves into a corner because they ordered "stop" and West Europe did not listen. And on 26 August in Le Havre three compressors were loaded onto a vessel. These compressors were supplied by a French firm, or more correctly a subsidiary of an American firm in France, Dresser France, and are to be transported to Riga. Never before, I think, has normal everyday technical equipment aroused such a big political and public interest.

[Ariyevich] Yes, and the press is now saying that Washington is planning to bring in punitive measures.

[Gerasimov] This firm has been blacklisted. Now the United States will not have any business dealings with it.

[Lomeyko] But here it seems to me that Uncle Sam is conducting himself like the thick-skulled sheriff from Texas.

[Gerasimov] In that case there is a danger that he will go out for wool and return with a shaved head.

[Lomeyko] True. You see, these sanctions are a matter of principle, Reagan said.

For the West Europeans it is even more a matter of principle because for them it is not a question of caprice but of promising and beneficial cooperation, supplies of energy that they need, jobs for hundreds of thousands of people and, finally, business prestige for their firms. Look at the result: Not only is the firm Dresser France loading equipment for the Soviet Union, but Bonn has officially announced that the deals that have been concluded will be carried out; and the British firm John Brown Engineering has prepared the first batch of six turbines for dispatch for the gas pipeline.

[Ariyevich] And prominent among the American arguments, if one can call them that, is the thesis that in any event, by foisting economic war on the world, continuing the arms race and whipping up an atmosphere of military psychosis in the world, the United States is striving to put the maximum pressure on the Soviet Union's economy and those of the other socialist countries, forcing them to enter more and more new spheres of military rivalry, which entails vast expenditure.

East, West Economies

What, in fact, is happening? Well of course there is no denying that the need to spend money on defense requirements demands great resources, diverting them from peaceful economic construction, but this by no means leaves the Western countries unscathed. In 30 years the total national income of the CEMA countries has increased by nearly 8 times and industrial output has increased by more than 12 times . In the past 10 years industrial production in the countries of the socialist community has grown 3 times faster than in the Common Market.

In the West the state of the economy is more and more often prompting people to recall the Great Depression of the thirties. According to IMF figures, average unemployment in the leading capitalist countries has reached eight percent of the total workforce, whereas only 3 years ago it stood at five percent. That is the average, because in Northern Ireland, for instance, the figure leaps to 21 percent. American imperialism itself, in its pursuit of military strategic superiority, is living more and more on credit. Today, the U.S. debt is over 1/2 their gross national product. In the search for funds for new armaments the administration, contrary to its own promises, is raising taxes by nearly $100 billion and cutting public spending by another $15 billion. I think that under the circumstances the White House's arguments we mentioned are less and less convincing to people who are having to do without unemployment benefits and medical services and pay more for their air tickets, telephone calls, cigarettes and so on. Don't you agree?

[Gerasimov] After all, when he came to power, Reagan promised to reduce the budget. He promised to reduce taxation as well, and improve the life of Americans. Well, he has made some cuts -- in budget expenditure on social services. Many of Reagan's economic advisers have recently foresaken him. They include the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Murray Weidenbaum, who has resigned. Weidenbaum kept silent for a few days after resigning, but now he has given his first interview and said approximately as follows: We did reduce the budget, but that reduction was more than accounted for by an increase in the budget for military allocations, with the result that the national budget has increased still further. In other words, he thereby admitted that even rich Americans can not afford both guns and butter. This is a rather frank statement, and the first of its kind by a former high-ranking official of the Reagan administration.

[Ariyevich] That dots the i's pretty precisely, it seems to me. It's quite clear where the money that has been taken from the American taxpayer will go: certainly not into the economy, but to support military adventures of various kinds, including Israeli aggression. Since 1951 Israel has received $28 billion in American credit, including $15 billion for the purchase of arms.

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

[Gerasimov] Here I think one can question the United States' moral responsibility for the outrages that have been perpetrated there. That photograph of the Beirut child with bandaged stumps, whose hands had been burnt by American phosphorus from an Israeli bomb and amputated, has appeared in all the world's newspapers.

The American press reported that President Reagan had also looked at the photograph. True, it did not report what he thought when he looked at it, but one can suppose that he thought about human rights, perhaps, or freedom of the individual or the striving for happiness. Perhaps he thought about those so-called values of Western civilization. American civilization was created with the slogan: The only good Indian is a dead Indian. For Tel Aviv the only good Palestinian is a dead Palestinian.

[Ariyevich] You have named one of the aims of the aggression: the physical destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

[Gerasimov] Yes, Israel had several aims. The main one was the military-political destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It has not been destroyed. The Palestine fighters are leaving Beirut without laying down their arms and without waving the white flag. There has been a shift of public opinion in support of an offended people and there is now more understanding in the world for the Palestinian tragedy.

[Lomeyko] The way Israel is acting shows that on various pretexts they are now trying to drag out their stay in Lebanon as long as possible.

[Gerasimov] Vladimir Borisovich, I think you are incorrect in saying that the Israelis are seeking pretexts. They act without pretext. Their aim is to destroy the Palestinians, to effect a final solution of the Palestinian problem, to make Lebanon obedient to them and push Syria aside.

In any case, the main thing is the fact that the Israelis are not preparing to get out of Lebanon. They are preparing to move into winter quarters.

[Ariyevich] To the accompaniment of new brazen threats from the Israeli military, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon is leaving on another trip across the ocean. As you can see, the aggressor and his Washington patrons do not think the invasion's aims were fulfilled.

In this connection I would like to pose a question: The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon is now the fifth major Middle East war in 1/3 of a century. It is just one of the tragic episodes of the Middle East crisis. At its foundation lies the Palestine problem, engendered by the aggressive actions of the Israeli leaders back at the very dawn of the birth of the State of Israel. The events of today are the result of Tel Aviv's long term course. In my view, to correctly understand and evaluate what is happening today it is necessary to remember, at least in brief, the history of the question.

[Gerasimov] Back in 1947 the United Nations Organization decided that two states were to be organized on the territory of Palestine, as it was called. Only one was organized, because a war started and the Palestinians were driven from their native lands. For a long time -- several years -- the problem stood thus: These were allegedly Palestinian refugees. In actual fact, the problem looked different: The people of Palestine had been deprived of their homeland, their territory.

Weinberger's 'Final Solution'

Weinberger says that for him hope is pinned on the attempt to dissolve the Palestinians into the populations of other Arab countries. This, in his opinion, would be a step toward a final solution of the Palestinian question. Note Weinberger's expression: final solution. This is the very same fascist expression that was used regarding the final solution of the Jewish question.

Weinberger wants the final solution to be such that the Palestinians practically cease to exist. However, it should be said that the Palestine Liberation Organization, which represents the Palestinian people, is not simply an organization. It is recognized by more than 100 countries. It is recognized by the United Nations. The Palestinians have their own schools, press and associations of workers and students. They have their own cinema and their own poetry. They are a people that requires what has been taken from them -- their territory.

[Ariyevich] The editorial office has received very many letters voicing Soviet people's angry indignation at the criminal Israeli aggression against the sovereign Lebanese state and the Arab people of Palestine. All of them demand that the brigandage be halted immediately. And many people ask why the aggressor can get away with anything, why he goes unpunished and ignores the opinion of the world community.

[Lomeyko] I think that there are several reasons for this. The first is Washington's support. The United States has repeatedly used its veto in the Security Council when a halt to the aggression is being voted on. The second reason for this split in the Arab world -- and the United States is also behind this split. That is the purpose of the Camp David policy. As a result of it, for the first time in the history of five Near East wars, Egypt, one of the largest Arab countries, remained aloof, confining itself to diplomatic moves, and a number of other Arab countries also displayed passivity.

[Gerasimov] It seems to me that it is not only the U.S. and Israeli policy of divide and rule that is involved here. Also involved are the differences in the social positions and the ruling classes of different Arab countries.

[Lomeyko] What I would like to say is that it would not be correct to conclude that the Israelis can do as they please. They failed to achieve much of what they had planned, as we have already said. It has been a pyrrhic victory for Begin, since one cannot stifle the will of peoples for freedom and for their own home.

Israel's Political Defeat

[Gerasimov] I think Israel has incurred quite a major political defeat in Lebanon. Here, for instance, is the view of Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor. He said I do not want to have and never will have any more dealings with such an Israel. Monstrous crimes have been committed in Lebanon, and everyone who is silent about it bears part of the blame. If that is what the Austrian chancellor says, then one can, of course, regard Israel as having incurred a major political defeat.

[Lomeyko] For the first time there has even been disaffection in the Israeli Army, and there have been large-scale antiwar demonstrations. More than 100,000 people took to the streets of Tel Aviv to protest against the war in Lebanon while military operations were underway. They demanded recognition of the rights of the Palestinians. And this process of stratification will develop in Israel as its aggressiveness increases. The war in Lebanon has provoked broad condemnation throughout the world, including the United States and Western Europe. President Mitterrand of France compared besieged west Beirut with the French village of Oradour. What a terrible irony of fate that the Israeli actions in Lebanon are being compared with acts of the fascists who exterminated Jews. To my mind, every dead Palestinian has kindled a torch of devout hatred in dozens of hearts, and Begin's compatriots will have to pay for his present desecrations since there can be no peace without justice.

[Ariyevich] Yes, the experience of history shows that only an overall settlement is capable of bringing peace to the peoples of the Near East, as opposed to the policy of the big stick, diktat and separate deals, the policy of indulgence towards aggression. This complex problem can only be resolved through the collective efforts of all parties concerned, including the PLO, which has demonstrated its vitality during the grievous trial which has fallen to its lot. And to this end the Soviet Union has proposed that a representative international conference be convened.

As Comrade Brezhnev has noted, the Soviet Union is prepared to make practical efforts in this direction, honestly cooperating with anyone willing to make a contribution to the establishment of a stable peace in the Near East. In fact, this is the basis of all our foreign policy activity.

With that we come to the end of the program, comrades, and take our leave of you. Goodbye and all the best.

'ANGRY' ARMENIAN WORKERS PLEDGE PIPELINE WELDERS

LD271130 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Yerevan August 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Benglyan writes:

Workers of the welding equipment plant in Kirovakan (Armenia) have decided to supply ahead of schedule Sputnik and Orbita mobile autogenous welding units for welding large-diameter pipes for the builders of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Engineering plants of other cities in this Transcaucasian Soviet republic are also filling orders for this export gas pipeline.

President Reagan's efforts to block deliveries of equipment for the "project of the century" have only angered the Armenian machine builders. They continue working with redoubled energies. "The gas pipeline will be allowed to interfere with our plans [as received]," said Arutyun Arabyan, the turner who initiated the socialist emulation movement for filling orders for the gas pipeline ahead of schedule.

Sixty years ago when the Armenian Republic acceded to the USSR it had no machine-building industry except for small workshops where several dozen workers made presses for wine-making and simple agricultural implements. At present Armenia's machine-building plants manufacture hundreds of types of products, including custom-made presses weighing many tons, compressors, hydropumps and all kinds of electric machines. Armenia holds a leading place in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of precision machine-tools.

Machine-building accounts for a considerable portion of Armenia's varied industrial output. This industry is developing with active assistance from other republics and economic regions of the USSR. Enterprises of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Minsk and Tashkent supply technological equipment for local construction projects. Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian specialists share with Armenians their rich experience in organizing production.

MOSCOW REPORTS 'LARGE-SCALE' NATO EXERCISES PLANNED

LD280116 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A spokesman for the American military command has reported that large-scale military exercises codenamed (Boldguard) are to take place in the northern part of West Europe between 1 September and 5 October. They will collect 47,000 American, British and Dutch servicemen, 1,500 armored personnel carriers, 350 planes and helicopters and 50 vessels.

MOSCOW VIEWS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

NC281352 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The 13th session of the Islamic foreign ministerial meeting has ended in Niamey, the Niger capital. Our analyst, Igor Savchenko, studies the results of this conference and writes:

The rage and protest of Islamic nations and of all the peace-loving people of the world against Israel's savage aggression against Lebanon -- an aggression supported by U.S. imperialism, which is also encouraging the aggressor -- undoubtedly affected this session.

The session's main resolution (?was devoted) to a strong condemnation of the United States for implementing a policy to inflict as many losses on the Palestinian nation as possible. The participants in the Niamey conference condemned Washington for its unconditional military, economic and political support for the Israeli aggressors -- support that gives the aggressor the opportunity to commit so impudently such strange crimes on Lebanese territory. The participants also stressed the need to exert economic pressure on countries supporting the Israeli aggression and advised members of the Islamic conference to review their diplomatic relations with the United States.

This resolution is extremely important and useful and can play a positive role in mobilizing the Islamic nations in a struggle against Israeli aggression and in a confrontation with the policy of diktat and subjugation which U.S. imperialism is implementing.

Another resolution of great importance was the one concerning the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which has been disturbing peace and tranquillity in the Persian Gulf region for more than 2 years. In this resolution the belligerent parties are called on to halt immediately their war activities and to withdraw their troops to borders delineated on the basis of international norms. This resolution can be very useful for the reestablishment of peace in this region.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said about another document issued by the conference -- that is, the resolution which imperialist and proimperialist quarters succeeded in making the Niamey conference accept and which concerns the so-called Afghanistan question. Making a commotion about this question, the reactionary and imperialist propaganda machinery is intentionally distorting this issue. The essence of the matter is that by using their hireling gangs, the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and world reaction are trying to impose on the people of Afghanistan a mode of life that is to their liking to force the Afghan people to waive their sovereign rights, to disregard the gains of the April Revolution and to prevent progress in new Afghanistan. It was to assist the people of Afghanistan in thwarting this aggression and at the request of the Afghan Government that a limited number of Soviet Army units arrived in Afghanistan. By virtue of an agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, these units will leave Afghanistan as soon as the danger threatening Afghanistan from abroad is removed.

For many years the propaganda apparatus of imperialism and reaction has been using the imaginary Afghan problem in an attempt to deflect the attention of nations from the imperialist policy in the Eastern countries and from the crimes being committed by the Israeli bullies on the Arabs' territories. Everyone is well aware of the fact that both the U.S.-Israeli aggression of Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq differences, the conflict in the Persian Gulf region, which was sparked off by the imperialists, and the undeclared war which the imperialists, hegemonists and international reaction have started against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are all links in one chain -- the links of the imperialist policy of crushing the liberation struggles of nations and of imposing their will and diktat on theem.

CPSU'S KOBYSH ON ARAB WORLD, U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD280840 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1855 GMT 27 Aug 82

[From the "Television Newsreel" program: interview granted by Vitaliy Kobysh, head of a section in the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, to an unidentified correspondent -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The attention of the international community is now concentrated on the events taking place in the Middle East and in particular on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. One of the serious causes of the present situation in the Middle East is the disunity within the Arab world. The Arab countries have failed to form a united front against Israel. What, in your view, are the causes of this disunity?

[Answer] In the first place, one must bear in mind that the concept of the Arab world is very approximate. Part of the Arab world is made up of monarchies -- for instance, Saudi Arabia and various emirates -- as well as by states with a socialist orientation. It is all the Arab world. Naturally, this so-called Arab world is not united. That has always been so and now it has been clearly manifested. This world has its own class divisions, its own problems, its own diverse attitudes. Unfortunately, during the current Israeli aggression, which was planned in Washington, as former U.S. President Carter declared recently -- namely that Washington gave a green light to this aggression -- during the latest aggression all these differences have been very clearly manifested. For the aggressor they acted as a spur and created favorable conditions, and this is one of the sad lessons from these tragic events.

The Arab world is split and unless it becomes united on the basis of common interests to defend the liberation struggle of the people of Palestine and other peoples of the Arab world, unless it becomes united on the basis of anti-imperialist struggle, it will naturally be easier for the aggressor and for the imperialists to deal with each of these countries indvidually. Today the victim is Lebanon, the PLO. Tomorrow the victim may be any other Arab country.

But this is merely a part of the reality. I think that today, when the peak of these events is behind us, or so it would appear, and their sharpness is gradually diminishing, one can draw certain conclusions. These are both negative and positive. The negative ones we have already referred to, and these are above all that the Arab world has shown itself to be divided; it has not succeeded in uniting to confront the aggression. Undoubtedly the military losses suffered by the military organization for the liberation of Palestine are not positive either. The losses are extremely heavy, but I would not like to dramatize unnecessarily the situation, as Western propaganda is now attempting to do. It is making out that the PLO has ceased to exist. This is not true.

And here I would like to go over to the positive conclusions. Above all, it is the strength which the Palestinian freedom fighters showed, the heroism with which they demonstrated their moral superiority and even military superiority over the aggressor. They fought heroically and offered resistance in very difficult conditions. And this is not the end but the beginning.

A second positive feature that could be singled out is, in my view, the fact that the fighting demonstrated very clearly who is who. If there still existed people in the Arab world who nurtured certain illusions and certain doubts and saw the United States, if not as a friend, then at least as a neutral state, then today it is clear that not only is the United States acting as an ally of Israel but for all practical purposes it is acting as an aggressor in the Middle East. It is opposing the Arab nations and, however costly these positive conclusions, that is very significant.

I think that Tel Aviv is celebrating victory far too early. If they think that they have achieved a victory then it is a tactical victory, which will turn into a strategic defeat, above all for the United States and the entire world of imperialism. The settlement of the Middle East issue has merely been postponed. The Palestinian people continue to be a homeless people who will be seeking a solution to their problems. This issue cannot be bypassed. Not only will all the problems not be stifled or solved, on the contrary, they have now been aggravated. Pursuing an imperialist policy in the Middle East will be much more difficult for the United States and its allies than hitherto.

In brief, I think that if we are to seriously evaluate these events, taking into account all the circumstances, then it is a pyrrhic victory for Israel and imperialism. It is a victory for imperialism which will turn into a great defeat.

[Question] Let us now devote ourselves to the question of Soviet-American relations. The Geneva talks have been adjourned. The Soviet Union's attitude has been formulated by Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, who told a TASS correspondent that a military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments expresses the Soviet Union's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union has consistently tried to achieve success in the talks with the United States about limiting nuclear potentials in Europe and strategic arms in general. In his view, an important first step toward halting the feverish nuclear arms buildup would be the freezing by both sides of their nuclear arsenals. Such is the Soviet Union's position. How would you characterize Washington's position on this question?

[Answer] Everything indicates that the United States has taken a totally opposite approach to the solution of these exceptionally acute questions, which directly affect the future of Europe and the whole of mankind. The United States has adopted a position which in no way could be called constructive. One could approach it in different ways. Some believe that it is a political game while others talk about political demagogy. To me it would appear that it is primarily a destructive position based on the creation of an impression that the talks are going on. In reality, under the cloak of these talks, Washington would carry out all its military plans, including the deployment of new medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

The zero option, which is now receiving such publicity in the United States and other Western countries, is simply a fraud for everyone who carefully penetrated the substance of the matter. To the uninitiated, the so-called zero option sounds very attractive -- the liquidation of all nuclear weapons. But when they say liquidation they have in mind only the Soviet nuclear weapons. The American forward-based nuclear means -- bombers and nuclear missile submarines -- remain outside that plan. The French and British weapons are also excluded. What kind of zero option is that? It is a zero option solely for the Soviet Union. What is involved in effect is the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. This is a sham, as anyone who pauses to think can see, and to the military experts it is simply laughable. I believe that in the United States itself military experts view this whole affair if not with humor then at least largely with skepticism.

[Question] What role does the peace movement in West Europe and the United States play here?

[Answer] I believe that one of the objectives Reagan and his aides have set themselves in formulating the zero option, which they did with great effect and apparently also with the help of advertising experts from Madison Avenue, was the neutralization of the antiwar movement, which is growing in strength in the United States and the countries of West Europe. This is why the option was presented in such a glittering and attractive wrapping. America today is shaking with mass protests against the danger of a nuclear war.

[Question] The sanctions by U.S. President Reagan against the Soviet Union and certain protectionist measures against West Europe, for instance in the steel industry, have met with opposition in West European countries. In this connection there is talk about an aggravation of relations between West Europe and the United States. How do you assess this question?

[Answer] These measures, the sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union as a punishment of our country by the American administration, are themselves an interesting form of conducting international relations. To punish a country! It is not clear at all who gave them the right to do so, particularly when a great power is involved. These sanctions now appear to the West Europeans not as a measure against the Soviet Union but as sanctions against themselves. I shall explain why.

The capitalist world today is undergoing serious economic difficulties. Among the capitalist states a ferocious struggle for markets and raw materials is taking place, and a whole range of West European states, above all, naturally, the FRG and to a considerable extent also France, Italy, Japan and partially Great Britain, constitute serious competitors to the U.S. economy. The sanctions, naturally, do not envisage wrecking the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, but rather they calculate on jeopardizing the normal trade and the economies of the American allies. They are sanctions against West Europe.

They are an attempt to harness them, which would impede their development, because trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is of great significance to them. And the United States, by this greatly insidious method, wants to impede its competitors.

Other areas, too, contain differences. I would say that these differences have never been visible in such a clear and precise outline throughout the entire postwar period. And probably they have never before contained such a broad spectrum of problems. The rifts are far from being of an economic character alone. They have the character of political and even military rifts.

Let us begin with the military sphere. The American administration has a precise aim: to divert a military threat as far as possible from American shores and to turn Europe into a potential battlefield. Naturally, this concept does not suit the Europeans and this can explain directly the explosion of the antiwar movement in Europe and subsequently in the United States itself. For this reason the military concepts of the United States and the West European allies diverge.

In the North Atlantic pact they are striving to create an impression of unity. They are issuing various joint communiques and the like. But these declarations are merely a cloak to conceal the facts. The American military doctrine does not suit the West European countries. This is a new phenomenon, a very important one. The divisions of the political sphere have even affected foreign policy. The United States is orienting its entire policy on suppressing what is called the Third World. It wants to suppress it by gross force.

U.S. POLICY CAUSING CURRENT DISCORD IN OAU

LD242210 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The pan-African summit meeting scheduled for the beginning of August has been postponed, which has caused a wide discussion in the world press. This delay is being used by the Western mass media, first and foremost for slanderous attacks on the Organization of African Unity. The London SUNDAY TIMES, for one, accused the OAU of being indifferent to the struggle of Zimbabwe and Namibia for independence. The American WASHINGTON POST also holds the OAU responsible for the situation when such complicated problems as the West Sahara and instability in the border regions of Angola, in Chad, around the Horn of Africa, still remain unsettled.

But the Western mass media keeps silent about the fact that all these and many other problems are a direct result of imperialist interference in African affairs; they are attempts to maintain and even restore the positions lost by the colonialists and Washington claimants upon world hegemony.

Nevertheless, the Western mass media try to prove that the Organization of African Unity has to blame itself for the differences that have recently come into being. Some comments even cannot conceal the hope that the current discord in the OAU will be of a permanent nature and will undermine the unity of the African Continent. The facts show that there are many reasons to fear such an outcome.

Back on the eve of the Tripoli meeting the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned that imperialism launched a large-scale offensive against Africa. In the same speech Al-Qadhdhafi directly accused the United States of conducting undermining activities against the OAU. A similar statement came from the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The United States' ruling circles never bothered to conceal their fear that after the Tripoli meeting Al-Qadhdhafi would become the chairman of the OAU, according to the tradition. Libya became the main target of political intrigues; American diplomacy involved certain Africa countries receiving United States armaments and financial handouts in these maneuvers. Among the most active were Sudan and Somalia.

Hatred towards independent Libya was not the only reason for America's attempts to undermine the OAU from the inside. Washington was seriously concerned over the firm stand of the African countries in respect to the racist Pretoria regime and the Namibian settlement problem.

The support rendered by the Organization of African Unity to the struggle of the Namibian people for independence has always prevented the United States from settling the Namibian problem on such terms which would guarantee Pretoria's control over Namibia. But time is pressing; Washington cannot but realize that if all these maneuvers fail the Namibian people themselves will settle the Namibian problem as they see fit.

It is not surprising that in some 3 days after the report on the postponement of the African summit meeting, the South African troops crossed the border between Namibia and Angola. This was certainly not a coincidence. The enemies of African independence are stepping on the gas, striving to use any trouble in Africa in their selfish interests. More often than not they are trying their utmost to aggravate the difficulties. At their disposal they still have such powerful levers of pressure as political intrigues and economic blackmail. Both the Western powers and their South African partners realize that through fanning up discord between the African countries they can grab an opportunity to directly interfere in the internal affairs of the African Continent, and in some cases even to invade a country, as we can see these days in Angola.

The real cause of the current discord in the Organization of African Unity should be sought first of all in the interference from Washington. Washington fears to lose its positions on the African Continent. This is what in the final count prompted the United States' administration to unleash a secret war against the African unity, but these attempts proved to be a failure. An informational conference with the heads of the 30 states taking part was held in Tripoli.

RPP SCORES U.S. 'MILITARY AID' TO ASIA

LD281610 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] An index of United States military aid to foreign countries has been made public in the United States. According to this document, the Pentagon over the last 25 years has prepared in its academies and military colleges some 100,000 servicemen from the countries of the Far East, Southeast, South and southwest Asia, as well as from the Near and Middle East countries. More than 50,000 commissioned and noncommissioned officers were trained in the developing Asian countries by the so-called groups of United States military aid. It is an open secret that the imperialist activities in the young independent Asian states are characterized by attempts to influence the social, economic and political processes developing in these countries and to consolidate American positions there with the help of the local reactionary forces.

One of the main stakes is placed on the command personnel of the national armed forces, called by the bourgeois ideologists Asian military elite. All the officers undergoing training in the United States are subjected to intensive ideological brainwashing. A compulsory subject in the curricula is a lecture course on the struggle against the national liberation movements in Asia. They also study methods of suppressing internal disorders, which in practice means participation of armed forces in reprisals against the mass political manifestations of the working people, for example in South Korea, Pakistan, Thailand, and not so long ago, in the shah's Iran. General (William Lawson), a chief inspector of the military educational establishments of the United States Defense Department, is quoted as saying that the graduates of the United States military academies will not hesitate to fire at their own insurgent sons.

It is noteworthy that the ideological influence on the military Asian elite does not stop when they return home with diplomas of United States military academies. In Pakistan, South Korea, the Philippines and some other Asian countries, numerous army clubs of friends of the United States were set up. The club rules stipulate that the membership in these clubs gives the right to periodical free travel to the United States to exchange experience. But the rules keep silent about an interesting fact. The visitors are obliged to fill in a questionnaire asking details about the military potential of the visitor's country and the state of mind of their colleagues. Another fact is also hushed up, that the members of the Army clubs of friends of the United States are inevitably registered in the CIA secret files as potential agents.

Americanization of the national armed forces in some Asian countries is to serve the far-reaching imperialist goals. Placing the Army elite under its influence and control, the Pentagon hopes to prevent democratization of the public life in these countries and implementation of progressive reforms meant to improve the living standards of the popular masses. Certainly the progressive public in Asia is deeply concerned over all these tendencies. They justly see in these attempts to create an obedient military elite in some Asian countries a serious obstacle in the way of consolidating their national independence and sovereignty. This is also realized by the representatives of the progressive military circles of the young Asian states.

Incidentally, even many of the officers of the national armies who were trained in the United States and administered a considerable dose of ideological poison, do not hesitate to side with the revolutionary patriotic forces. Such was the case with the Afghan, Iranian and Laotian servicemen, who supported the anti-imperialist struggle of their countrymen in the socioeconomic transformations in these countries. The Pentagon's attempts to turn the Asian military into an obedient instrument of imperialism, into traitors of their own peoples, are more often than not doomed to failure.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT USSR IN SEPTEMBER

LD301330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first 10 days of September.

PRAVDA: U.S. POLICY HAS NO 'REALISTIC IMPRINT'

LD290636 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- When Alexander Haig resigned from the post of the U.S. secretary of state one and a half months ago and his place was taken by George Shultz, some Washington old timers heaved a sigh of relief, Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in today's PRAVDA. From now on, they hoped, with the departure of the haughty and hot-tempered general there will be an end to the State Department's discord with the White House and the Pentagon, and that people will no longer hear Haig's such irascible aphorisms as "there are things more important than peace." And the main thing which observers expected was that the shaping of U.S. foreign policy will maybe acquires a more consistent and realistic character.

For the second month the State Department conducts itself relatively inconspicuously. No particularly aggressive pronouncements come from there. However, the news analyst points out, this "reserve" is more than compensated by inspired "leaks" from the Pentagon as to an intention to seek a victory in a "protracted nuclear war" and by bellicose statements of Weinberger and others. But the main thing is that it does not look so far as if U.S. foreign policy has acquired any realistic imprint. Everything in Washington is still dominated by the machine of the military-industrial complex. This is seen even with the naked eye.

Shultz has always posed as a supporter and even "master" of patient international negotiations, the news analyst writes further. However, in front of everybody U.S. diplomacy continues to slam doors in the halls of negotiations lately. A fresh fact is provided by the refusal to participate in negotiations with the USSR and Britain on concluding a treaty on total and universal ban on nuclear weapons' tests. Even the cool-headed Britons became indignant at the slam of the door.

In July the new U.S. secretary of state in words rejected the Pentagon's reckless conception of a "limited" nuclear war by saying that the USA would bring about an escalation by overstepping the nuclear threshold. At present he did not object by a single word to the elaboration of plans for a "victorious protracted nuclear war." In this case silence is not gold at all.

In the same unperturbed manner the State Department observed Israel's monstrous genocide in Lebanon. All thoughts of Washington, Sergey Vishnevskiy emphasises, are directed towards a diplomatic cover for U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

KURDYUMOV ON WEINBERGER'S 'PROPAGANDA OPERATION'

LD271500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Commentary by Nikolay Kurdyumov in PRAVDA entitled "A Hypocritical Subterfuge"]

[Text] The nuclear strategy worked out by the Pentagon is being subjected to sharp criticism in the United States and as well as abroad. This is obviously why U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger decided to undertake a special propaganda operation to explain U.S. policy to West Europe. With this aim he is sent one of his colleagues in the department, Richard Perle, to Europe.

At the same time, the secretary himself began writing and distributed dozens of messages to the editors of various mass media: 30 letters to American addresses and 40 abroad, mainly to NATO countries. In them an attempt is made to prove that the press is incorrectly interpreting U.S. nuclear policy; and that the White House's main aim is simply to ensure that nuclear weapons should never be used again, since we consider that there can be no winners in a nuclear war and that the mass buildup of U.S. nuclear forces undertaken by the Reagan administration is apparently part of the U.S. basic strategy of preventing the Soviet Union [words indistinct].

But Weinberger's message, however much it excels in slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union's policy, clearly does not accord with the content of the 5-year secret directive he signed, which was sent to the U.S. Armed Forces and became public at the end of May. This makes it clear that in the event of a nuclear war the United States should come out on top and force the adversary to agree to conditions favorable to the United States. This requires the presence of nuclear forces, the document proclaims, capable of striking blows both during and after a protracted conflict. In other words, the secretary's words are not consistent. It is no accident that even U.S. political observers draw attention to this. If the U.S. defense secretary wanted not to deceive, but seriously to assure people of Washington's peaceful intentions, would it not be better to cancel the notorious secret directive, to put it in the archives? An even more convincing step might be a decision by Washington to follow the example of the Soviet Union and solemnly to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The fact that representatives of the U.S. administration continue to talk publicly about the necessity for Washington to retain the possibility of using nuclear weapons first eloquently demonstrates the real value of the U.S. secretary's propaganda subterfuges.

SOVIET OLYMPIC OFFICIAL CRITICAL OF U.S. PREPARATIONS

LD280830 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- Less than two years are left before the summer Olympiad of 1984 but preparations for the Los Angeles games still suffer from serious shortcomings. A. Yermakov, a member of the National Olympic Committee [NOC], of the USSR, writes about them in the newspaper TRUD. A very hot period has been selected for the Olympic starts, he says. The Olympic teams from all over the world will arrive in a city which, especially in summer, is "blanketed" by smog making the air so polluted that infrequently, physicians simply advise Los Angeles inhabitants against going out if they want to avoid a heart attack. [sentence as received] A program of "combatting" smog has been drawn up but, alas, all indications are it will not be carried out by the Olympic games.

Guests, above all sportsmen, will have to take tiring long rides -- from the Olympic villages to the sites of competitions far away. These trips will take up to one and a half hours one way alone.

Instead of one village the organisers, as is known, decided, and the IOC [International Olympic Committee] gave way to them in this question, to open two villages in old campuses with not too comfortable rooms, many of which do not have bathrooms. That there will be two villages in Los Angeles will place sportsmen, appearing in the same events, in unequal conditions.

One obvious goal pursued in Los Angeles is to cash in on the Olympiad. The cost of the guests' stay in the "villages" will be almost thrice as high as that at the Moscow games. On top of this, the organisers announced that should a sportsman suffer an injury and get into a city hospital, it is his team that will have to pay for the treatment. Thus, they are going to deny the Olympians comfort and injury insurance arrangements.

The demands of a number of international federations as regards the reconstruction of Olympic facilities have not been met either.

The National Olympic Committees have now waited for a long time for the necessary technical information from Los Angeles such as the competitions schedule broken in hours, data on training facilities, and types and trademarks of sports gear.

So far, A. Yermakov concludes, one can mostly speak about the numerous violations of the Olympic Charter, refusals to comply with the just demands of the IOC, international federations and NOC's, and unwillingness to take care of everything that worries the future guests in the preparations for the games.

PRC ENVOY IN U.S.: TAIWAN DISPUTE NOT SETTLED

LD271532 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] China's ambassador to Washington, Chai Zemin, met yesterday with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In his press interview following the talks, Chai Zemin said the Sino-American dispute over Taiwan has not been settled. The issue will have to be further discussed. Commenting on the meeting, the assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Mr John Holdridge, has stated that the United States hopes Sino-American relations will be further progressing. Observers believe Mr Holdridge's optimism is based on the recently issued joint Sino-American communique on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The communique was just another concession of the Peking leaders to the United States.

XINHUA SAYS PRC REFUSES SRV BORDER PROPOSAL

LD271434 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Peking August 27 TASS -- According to a report of the XINHUA news agency, China turned down Vietnam's proposal on termination of any armed actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier in the period of the national holidays of the two countries, respectively marked on September 2 and October 1. The proposal was made in the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China.

SOVIET VESSEL RESCUES CHINESE FISHING BOAT

OW282056 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet vessel (Korole) has recently rescued several Chinese fishermen in the Pacific Ocean. Upon receiving emergency signals, the Soviet vessel immediately changed course and rushed to the vicinity of a Chinese fishing boat. All the necessary help was given by the Soviet sailors after learning the engine of the fishing boat was damaged, its radio was out of order and drinking water was running out. The damaged fishing boat has been towed to the Chinese seaport of Dalian.

USSR-PRC METEOROLOGISTS MEET IN BEIJING

OW292124 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Soviet and Chinese meteorological workers have continued their meeting in Beijing. The two sides discussed how to transmit meteorological information to each other through the Moscow-Beijing and Khabarovsk-Beijing telecommunication routes. They also discussed how to improve work in this field.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD261534 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- A meeting of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has taken place here today.

The meeting reviewed progress in the implementation of the society's plan of work for 1982 and outlined measures to mark the 25th anniversary of the society due in October. In particular, it is planned to hold a formal meeting, to mount a photo exhibition and to publish materials about the activities of the society.

The meeting was addressed by Oleg Rakhmanin and Sergey Tikhvinsky, first deputy chairmen of the society's central board.

KARMAL APPROVES DRA MINISTERIAL CHANGES

LD290952 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 29 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has confirmed a number of new appointments endorsed by the Presidium of the country's Revolutionary Council. As the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports, 'Abdol Ghaffar Lakanwal has been appointed the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, Fazl Rahim Mohmand became the general director of the Central Statistical Agency in the rank of minister, 'Abdol Samad Qayyumi -- the general chairman of the state local government bodies in the rank of minister, Najibullah Mas'ud -- the chairman of the managing department of the Council of Ministers in the rank of minister.

MOSCOW SUPPORTS CALL TO AFGHANS ABROAD TO RETURN

NC271434 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) on Radio Kabul addressed Afghans living abroad, inviting them to return to the homeland and to participate in the construction of a new life. Babrak Karmal assured all those who wish to return to the homeland that all the necessary living and working conditions will be extended to them.

Our analyst, Igor Savchenko, writes: Most of these people have left their homeland because of false propaganda and intimidation by the imperialists' propaganda machinery, which frightens them with various encroachments and religious prosecutions if they do not immigrate. Many of these people were taken abroad by force by feudals and leaders of insurgent groups and now most of them are living in tents in the mountains of Pakistan. They are facing disease, deprivation, hunger and suffering. These miserable people, who have been deprived of their homes, are not considered as having even minimal rights as far as the leaders of counterrevolutionary groups are concerned. These hooligans treat the fate of these people as if they were toys.

These helpless people are also deprived of any right as far as Pakistani officials are concerned. By exploiting the situation of these helpless people, Pakistani officials receive generous remunerations in dollars and yuans from the organizers of the undeclared war against the DRA. Both the leaders of counterrevolution and the Pakistani officials are doing their best to prevent the Afghan immigrants from learning the facts about developments in Afghanistan. It is not accidental that in many of the camps housing Afghan refugees even the use of receivers has been banned.

The truth on new Afghanistan nonetheless reaches this camp and the Afghan immigrants are informed of the vast changes taking place in the DRA to the benefit of toiling people like themselves. They are informed of the great respect with which Islam is regarded throughout Afghanistan, and they have also come to know that the citizens of this newly established republic enjoy vast democratic rights, that the toilers' situation is improving, that the homeland has not forgotten them and that the revolutionary government has repeatedly invited compatriots living abroad to return and participate in the formative activities, progressive developments and the construction of new Afghanistan.

We witness every day how increasing numbers of Afghans, who have left their homeland, express their wish to return home. The return of former Afghan fugitives to (?their homes) recently has been gaining a collective nature. About 30 Afghan families return daily to just one province, Qandahar, while almost every day reports are published in the Afghan press on the return of dozens of immigrant families to other Afghan provinces.

The popular government has pardoned all those who had been fooled by hostile propaganda, had left their homeland, and who have now returned to Afghanistan. Their personal property is being returned to them and they can choose where they wish to live and what job they wish to do. They also enjoy the right of free participation in political activities. Former farmers, like other farmers, receive land according to the land reform law. Their children attend schools. They can also study in religious schools or attend literacy classes for adults. These people, who have tasted the bitterness of vagrancy, can now work freely and with a feeling of happiness and make their country flourish and become more beautiful than before. Mother homeland calls on all those who are still suffering away from home and tells them to return to their homeland. All Afghans can play a part in the great creative activities that are now being carried out in Afghanistan.

NEW AFGHAN PAPER, RADIO STATION GEARED TO EMIGRES

LD270430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0807 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul, 26 Aug (TASS) -- The first issue of the newspaper VOICE OF THE HOMELAND has come out. The paper is published by the National Fatherland Front and is geared to Afghans who have left their homeland under the influence of lying imperialist propaganda.

The appeal by Babrak Karmal, the Afghan head of state, to his compatriots is published in the first issue of the paper. It contains a call to those who have been deceived and maltreated to return to their homeland and contribute to the development and prosperity of the new Afghanistan. Two hundred thousand issues of the paper have been printed.

Broadcasts by the Voice of the Homeland radio station have also begun. They are being made in the Dari, Pashto and English languages.

AFGHAN MINISTER ON TRANSFORMATION OF NOMAD LIFE

LD291038 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- The fundamental socio-economic transformations which began in Afghanistan after the April Revolution of 1978 have involved all sections of Afghan society, including almost three million nomads living in the country, Sulayman Laeq, Afghan minister for nationalities and tribes, writes in a contribution to SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) today.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) has always devoted much attention to improving the life of nomadic tribes. "With the PDPA's coming to power," the author points out, "the government's policy in this field found reflection in state legislative acts, including 'The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan' -- the provisional constitution of the country. Article 20 proclaims that the state guarantees for nomadic tribes a possibility of free use of pastures as well as a right to free movement about the country's territory. They are granted state subsidies and bank credits on easy terms, are assisted in the development of animal husbandry and marketing of products, in raising their material well-being and cultural level, and are given other necessary help."

Of much importance are the plans worked out by the DRA's Government to gradually provide all nomads wishing so with plots of land from the fallow lands developed by the state. "Part of nomads will take up farming and others will breed domestic animals on pastures turned over to them for perpetual use. With their transition to a settled way of life it will be possible to set up stationary schools, institutions and veterinary stations".

The implementation of the measures worked out by the revolutionary power to improve the life of nomads encounters a fierce resistance by the reactionary forces inside the country and by their foreign patrons and mentors. The counter-revolutionaries, seeking to set the nomads against the Government of the DRA, regularly send provocateurs to tribes in order to spread rumours about a threat to Islam in Afghanistan and urge tribes to wage an armed struggle against the government of the republic.

"I can state in all responsibility," Sulayman Laeq emphasises, "that those manoeuvres of reaction have ended in failure. Not a single tribe joined the camp of counter-revolutionaries."

INDIAN CONCERN WITH PAKISTAN-PRC TIES JUSTIFIED

BK271457 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary: "India's Concern Is Justified"]

[Text] Pakistan has signed a protocol with China on the opening of the last section of the Karakoram highway, arousing concern in the public and political quarters of India. The fact is that the last section of this strategic highway, through the Khunjerab Pass, was constructed by Chinese military personnel and lies in the Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir. Islamabad has taken a new step contrary to the India-Pakistan Simla Agreement which could further complicate relations between the two South Asian countries.

As we know, Indian and Pakistani leaders signed the Simla Agreement in 1972, and it was later ratified by the supreme administrative institutions of the two countries. According to this agreement, India and Pakistan had agreed to resolve all disputed issues, including Kashmir, through bilateral negotiations and without any interference by foreign powers. This decision eliminated any possibilities of the use of force between the neighboring countries of the Subcontinent. It also limited the chances of foreign powers taking advantage of the differences between India and Pakistan, which has prompted several bloody incidents in India over the past years.

It is only by accident that the imperialist and hegemonistic quarters have not opposed the Simla Agreement from the very beginning. Actually, they are not interested in the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. The Nixon-Zhou Enlai Shanghai Communique of 1972 itself, at the request of Beijing, included a section which gave China the right to take part in determining the fate of Kashmir. At that time, the Government of India had described these baseless claims as interference in the internal affairs of India.

Chinese construction of a strategic highway in the Pakistan-controlled part of Kashmir provides new evidence of attempts by foreign powers to internationalize the Kashmir issue. As a result, the Chinese military presence in this important region of the Subcontinent has increased. Chinese forces occupied 37,000 square kilometers of Indian land in the Ladakh region in 1962, and in 1963 the Pakistani military rulers handed over 5,000 square kilometers of land in the northern part of Kashmir to China. In 1978, China constructed the Karakoram highway leading from Sinkiang to Pakistan and passing through some parts of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China. On both sides of the highway, Chinese Army troops, antiaircraft guns and rockets are dug in. In fact, Beijing is indirectly occupying the new parts of Kukm with the consent of the Pakistani military rulers.

With the construction of the last phase of the Karakoram highway, the important strategic pass in the Himalayan mountain range, Khunjerab, has also come under the control of China. Other strategic passes leading from China to India are already under Chinese control. China has constructed a number of roads there linking these areas with Tibet, where 500,000 Chinese troops are stationed.

India's protest note to Pakistan on the opening of the Khunjerab section of the Karakoram highway has once again drawn the attention of the Asian public toward the framework of Islamabad's foreign policy. Many Asian observers ask: If Pakistani rulers give up the occupied territories in Kashmir to Beijing expansionists so easily, then it this not proof that Islamabad has no right of its own to Kashmir's soil? That Pakistan is paying back China by giving Kashmir's territory in return for Chinese supplies of weapons and ammunition by means of the Karakoram highway? Islamabad has received Chinese weapons worth over $2 billion. On the other hand, Washington has decided to give a $4 billion military aid package to Pakistan in return for the Pentagon's plan to set up military bases on Pakistani soil.

The dragging of Pakistan into the military preparations of the imperialist and hegemonistic quarters in South Asia is hampering the process of normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations. It is not surprising in the least that in past years Pakistani rulers have been constantly striking at the root of the Simla Agreement. Their primary wish is to propose a new document in place of this agreement. That could open the possibility of foreign powers' interference in the affairs of the Subcontinent.

Indian proposals have presented measures for checking such dangerous escalations of incidents. India is raising its voice to translate the Simla Agreement into action. It is evident from Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra's latest visit to Islamabad that, in India's opinion, both countries can enter into a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation by moving forward the provisions of the Simla Agreement. It is regretful that this important initiative has received no positive response in Islamabad. Not only this, the occupation of Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu areas of Kashmir by Pakistan's military rulers and the construction of the Khunjerab road have once again put in doubt the Ziaul Haq government's statement regarding the normalization of relations with India.

Threat to Region

LD281428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Indian Government has sent an official note to Pakistan voicing a resolute protest at the signing of a Sino-Pakistani protocol on the opening, in the region of the Khunjerab pass, of a new section of the strategic Karakoram mountain highway passing through part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir which is occupied by Pakistan.

In the past 1 and 1/2 years, according to Indian newspaper more than 100 Pakistani agents have been arrested in the state of Jammu and Kashmir alone, and in July groups of Pakistani servicemen repeatedly penetrated Indian territory. During one such raid the violators opened fire on Indian frontier guards. The espionage and military provocations taking place to the backdrop of active military preparations by Islamabad is provoking deep concern in the Indian Government. All this testifies, in the opinion of the Indian press, to the desire of Pakistan to perpetuate the occupation of part of the territory of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, separated from India in 1947.

It should be noted that the problem of Kashmir has twice been used by Islamabad for the unleashing of armed conflict -- in 1965 and 1971. It is therefore understandable that India is worried at the process of feverish arming of Pakistan, which is being carried out with the aid of the United States. In the current financial year the Ziaul Haq regime's military expenditure has jumped by 21 percent. Under the military-economic deal worth $3.3 billion concluded between the United States and Pakistan, the latter will receive from Washington 40 of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers capable of striking at strategic targets in India, and also M-60 tanks, combat helicopters and other military hardware. In exchange for the delivery of the latest armaments, the Reagan administration has received the right to create American military bases and strongholds of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani territory.

The Beijing ruling circles are not lagging behind in the provision of military assistance to Pakistan either. During a recent visit to Islamabad, the Chinese Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi noted that military links remained the most important factor for the consolidation of relations between the two countries in the near future. Insofar as Pakistan's military preparations promote the whipping-up of tension in South Asia, to that extent they are in keeping with the foreign policy plans of Beijing. As a result of American and Chinese deliveries, the offensive potential of the Pakistani Army is growing, most of it being concentrated on the frontier with India. The striving of Washington and Beijing to make use of the ambitions of Islamabad in an anti-Indian direction constitutes a real threat to peace in the region.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK POLISH STABILIZATION CONTINUE

Interview With Polish Colonel

LD290856 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] During these August days the forces of internal counterrevolution in Poland and their Western patrons are unceasing in their attempts to wreck the process of stabilization. How are people living at the present time in the capital of the Polish People's Republic? There are the usual activities and concerns. This, too, is how people are living in all the towns of the country. But this calm is not to the liking of certain forces in Poland and abroad. Is that not so, Comrade Colonel?

[Colonel Sokul speaking in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] Yes, that is so. Thanks to the policy of our party and the Military Council of National Salvation and the activity of the government, and thanks particularly to the great assistance of the Soviet Union, a process of stabilization is under way in Poland's social and political life. The country is beginning to emerge from its crisis. But this is suddenly knocking the ground from under the feet of both the counterrevolutionary underground and its allies, the imperialist intelligence services abroad.

This is why they are attempting to disrupt this process of stabilization and knock Poland off the path of socialist development. They are distributing various kinds of leaflets and so-called propaganda by word of mouth. They are striving to bring people out on the streets to stage antigovernment and antisocialist demonstrations.

Look at one of these leaflets, which calls for participation in an antigovernment and antisocialist demonstration on 31 August, the second anniversary of the signing of the government's agreement with Solidarity at Gdansk and Szczecin.

Roughly the same instructions, sometimes on a larger scale, are broadcast by the radio transmitters of subversive Western radio stations, above all in the broadcast of Radio Free Europe.

Here it also states that every such anniversary could become truly explosive. I would like to point out that there are no forces in the world at present capable of pushing Poland from its socialist path of development. There are no forces in the world that could wrest Poland from the ranks of the socialist community and disrupt our fraternal and cordial ties of friendship, cooperation and ideological unity with the Soviet Union.

'Antisocialist Underground'

PM271309 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Yu. Vasilkov article: "Dangerous Game. Antisocialist Forces Seek To Prevent the Normal Development of Polish Society"]

[Text] At his meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed out that positive changes are gradually taking place in Poland. At the same time the process of extracting the country from the crisis is being slowed up by the counterrevolutionary underground, whose activity is inspired and supported from outside, primarily by the United States.

Thus, in connection with the second anniversary of the creation of Solidarity and other "jubilees," increasingly frequent attempts are being made to provoke street riots and organize various sorts of "protest actions," strikes and so forth.

The leaders of the antisocialist underground in Poland and their "well-wishers" in the West realize that the now apparent stabilization of the country's internal life deprives them of social and psychological support. The antisocialist forces have begun especially to sound the alarm, as TRYBUNA LUDU points out, in connection with the possible resumption of the activities of the trade unions which adhere to positions of defending socialism -- which is what labor collectives have been debating for several months.

The notorious Radio Free Europe is more active than ever nowadays, sending instructions over the air on the organization of riots in Poland. The tactic has been formulated -- to create a ballyhoo over all sorts of "anniversaries," pouring oil onto the flames of nationalist and demagogic sentiments. Direct appeals are also being made to proceed to civil war methods.

The Polish Foreign Ministry recently issued a resolute protest against the propaganda sabotage being carried out against Poland by U.S., French, British and FRG radio stations. The activities of these stations, the Foreign Ministry statement reads, contradict the norms of international law and the principles of international cooperation and constitute gross interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Counterrevolutionary emigres are in a tizzy. Interest in persons belonging to this circle has been diminishing in the West as their forecasts on the collapse of the economy and the exacerbation of the situation in Poland have come to nothing. Thus, among the Poles who found themselves in Britain after December 1981, literally a handful of renegades expressed a desire to cooperate with the counterrevolutionary center. It is characteristic that the British press, which devotes a lot of space to Polish affairs, avoids materials prepared by emigres. It evidently does not put much faith in the "facts," which in fact prove to be shameless lies.

In order to galvanize the emigres, it has been decided to set up in Brussels a so-called "Solidarity Coordination Bureau" abroad. It is headed by J. Milewski, who once led the commission to draft the Solidarity program, which became a kind of manifesto of Polish counterrevolution. He is also known as the author of the idea of creating a so-called "network" of enterprises, which were Solidarity strongpoints, as it were. The new "bureau" has announced that it will function until "trade union freedoms are restored" in Poland. Of course, Milewski and Company are least of all interested in trade union affairs. They are consumed with longing for the opportunity, lost after 13 December 1981, to shake the foundations of Polish society through Solidarity and plunge the country into the abyss of chaos.

Mr Milewski at once began granting interveiws to journalists. Speaking on Belgian television, he declared that to resolve Poland's economic difficulties it is necessary to surmount...political problems. Although he did not specify what he meant by "political problems," a quite definite concealed meaning shows through. Particularly as Milewski was once one of those who tried to organize the so-called Polish labor party on a nationalist and anti-Soviet basis, which was conceived as a direct political opponent of the PZPR.

Z. Romaszewski, an acting KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] member who, incidentally, is still managing to evade justice in Poland, spoke quite eloquently in a DER SPIEGEL interview of the "political problems" troubling the extremists. He admitted that counterrevolutionaries are seeking to make Polnad once again an instrument of the West's dirty political game. For this they want to provoke a general strike in Poland.

Romaszewski and his mates express the interests of those Washington hawks who are fanning a cold war psychosis in the world. They predict the imminent start of world war III and do not rule out the possibility that it could happen because of Poland.

Many emigre leaders openly maintain links with extreme rightwing and anti-Polish politicians who demand that Europe's postwar frontier be reviewed. A letter from a certain (R. Batora), who described himself as a Solidarity spokesman, was, for example, published in the neofascist Munich newspaper DEUTSCHE NATIONAL-ZEITING. He wrote that he was in the FRG to organize aid for the "freedom fighters." The letter's author is unperturbed by the fact that the newspaper publishing his letter is advancing revanchist claims upon 1/3 of Polish territory and to this day still refers to his hometown of Lodz as Litzmannstadt.

The strings controlling the counterrevolutionary elements inside Poland stretch back to these emigre nests built in the West. Al these anti-Polish activities are, of course, generously funded and warmly supported by the imperialists and their henchmen. The reactionary AFL-CIO trade union leadership in particular constantly engages in acts of subversion against Poland. Its generous financial assistance is put at the disposal of all manner of groups engaged in sedition against the Polish authorities. Virtually encouraging counterrevolutionary groups, AFL-CIO President L. Kirkland says publicly that "the game is not yet over" and stresses that he approves of their tactics.

Characteristically, a veteran [staryy] CIA agent, (I. Braun), was appointed director of the AFL-CIO's International Liaison Department. It was under his direction that the AFL-CIO's Paris center established extensive links with Polish counterrevolutionaries and the Solidarity leadership. Large sums of money and typographical and other equipment reached the reactionary underground in Poland via this channel. Solidarity envoys regularly visited Paris, where they rendezvoused with (Braun)'s people. Polish affairs enabled (Braun) to get ahead and to land a job in which his "experience" in the sphere of subversion is particularly needed since rank-and-file U.S. labor union members are now becoming increasingly disaffected with Reagan's policies and there is a growing movement against the nuclear war menace. (Braun) is reported to have been entrusted with the task, among others, of torpedoing the antiwar movement. In other words, a link can be traced between imperialism's interference in Polish affairs and its consistent attack on the interests of working people in general.

Mention must also be made of the behavior of certain members of the Polish Catholic Church. It is usually after religious services that rioters gather in mobs. Groups of provocateurs orchestrating disturbances gather in churches. It seems, moreover, that some priests are accomplished rabble-rousers, delivering sermons full of political demagoguery. All of this leads one to believe that some church leaders are inclined, "for tactical reasons," to play a double game, regarding the church as not only a moral mentor but a political opponent of the socialist system. This is a very dangerous game, Poland's GAZETA ROBOTNICZA stresses.

The adventurists' attempts to disturb the calm atmosphere in the labor sphere are being foiled by the Polish authorities and are not receiving public support. The provocations inspired by the counterrevolutionary underground and foreign centers conflict with the desire of the majority of decent Poles to quietly get on with their lives and work in their socialist fatherland.

ICFTU, WCL Appeals

LD291047 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 29 Aug 82

["At One With Provocateurs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- The leaders of reformist trade unions have decided to make their contribution to the rabid anti-Polish campaign by the propagandist centres of the USA and NATO, TRUD writes today.

A call, signed by Otto Kersten, secretary general of the International Conference of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), "to support the appeal by Solidarity leadership to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement" has been sent from the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels to 132 addresses. At the same time the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) has issued a communique with a similar call. All this is done under the cover of verbal comouflage about "democratic and trade union rights", "human and civil freedoms."

"The first question which suggests itself in this connection is why do the ICFTU and WCL leaders not react in the same way promptly to the dramatic events taking place in the Middle East, Latin America, Asia, events which give rise to anguish and wrath around the world?"

"It was precisely in August that the National Federation of Trade Unions of Workers and Employees of Lebanon called on the international working-class movement, all democratic organizations and peace forces, as well as the United Nations Organization to take immediate measures to make Israel and the United States cease the aggression which brought innumerable suffering to the Lebanese and Palestinians. The blood of innocent people is being shed and the results of work of many generations are being destroyed, and the horrors of the fascist concentration camps are being revived. This is the case when the advocates of 'freedoms' could have responded, but the leadership of the ICFTU and the WCL did not support the Lebanese trade unions' appeal."

Pointing out that the reformist trade union leaders are quite unmoved by reprisals against progressive trade unions in Turkey and Chile, the newspaper asks: "In the name of what goals do the gentlemen from Brussels suggest holding endless discussions?"

"Today more and more facts indicate that the situation in Poland began to stabilize and the beginning of this process was set on December 13, last year. This is exactly what the counter-revolutionaries are unwilling to allow."

"They in Brussels," the newspaper points out, "are concerned not for a future of the Polish trade union movement in general, but exclusively for the destiny of Solidarity, since with its removal from the arena of social life, an instrument of active dismantling of socialism has been knocked out of hands. This is what the reformists are worried by and this is what is behind the high-sounding words of their calls."

It is significant, the article stresses, that the reformist trade union leaders made their statements on the Polish question on the eve of September 1, which at the call of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions has been declared the day of trade union actions for peace. This move by the congress has also been supported by many sectoral trade unions whose national trade union centres are members of the ICFTU and the WCL. "The actions by the reformist trade union leaders are at variance with the striving of the rank-and-file members of the trade unions to preserve peace on earth. This actions encourage the U.S. policy of blackmail with regard to the peoples of Europe and first of all with regard to socialist Poland and its allies."

ANTI-POLISH TV FILM SHOWN IN WEST GERMANY

LD271712 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- "The rampant campaign against People's Poland, in which Solidarity leaders entrenched in the FRG are taking part, in particular their 'bureau' in Bremen, is part of the NATO strategy of resolving the crisis in Poland in its favour and avenging December 13. Behind this campaign are the more aggressive circles of the United States." This is said in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today which writes that "an example of this is the television film 'Life in Poland' that was shown on the first channel of the West German television ARD.

The authors openly align themselves with the counter-revolutionary underground in the Polish People's Republic, the article notes. They give the microphone only to supporters of Solidarity calling for strikes in Poland, for actions against the state and for violation of public order. As to the text of the film, the tone of the author's commentary and evaluations of the actions of the authorities and the policy of the Polish United Workers' Party -- all this totally contradicts the generally accepted relations between states. It should be noted that the film was shown on television which in effect is state television.

The paper writes that "a group of 'Polish intellectuals', including the publisher of the Paris CULTURE, which is on the CIA's payroll, held a press conference in Hotel Tulpenfeld just two steps away from the Bundestag. At it the 'Polish patriots' openly sided with the forces for which the 'German question' remains open, that is with those who have not put up either with the fact of the existence of the GDR or the post-war borders in Europe, including along the Oder and Neisse. The holders of the propaganda show called on the FRG Government to take a tough stand in respect of Poland and the USSR".

"What can there be in common between the activities of these instigator and the long-term interests of the FRG that signed with Poland a treaty on the basic principles of normalising mutual relations?", IZVESTIYA queries. "The attempts to use the Polish event as a pretext to undermine detente and aggravate the situation in Europe hold nothing good in store for the Federal Republic'"

SUBVERSIVE MATERIALS FOUND IN 'AID' TO POLAND

LD291522 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 29 TASS -- The PAP news agency reported that during the examination of trucks with "gifts" to the Polish population from the West German town of Gelhausen, officials of the Szczecin customs house discovered eight copying machines, printing ink and photographic paper.

It is noted here that this is far from the first case when it is attempted to bring into Poland under the guise of "aid" from Western countries materials and equipment meant for subversive anti-state activity.

HISTORY OF CURRENT POLISH CRISIS EXAMINED

LD182316 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA carries an article by its special correspondent in Poland, Viktor Tsoppi, entitled: They Wanted To Crucify Poland. It has been tried and, let us be realistic, it is being tried to crucify socialist Poland so that she can never be resurrected. It is better to realize that many Poles marched willingly. Along that road to Golgotha, with the idea that in annihilation there is a brilliant future. Martial law introduced on 13 December put up a barrier on that fatal road.

In his article, Viktor Tsoppi refers to the prior history of the most terrible and deepest crisis in the story of People's Poland. No, that conflagration did not start on its own, he stresses. Nor, as the researches pretending to be objective maintain, did it start as a result of an explosion of an elemental wrath of the masses. It was the consequence of a criminal, willful act. The mechanism of the antisocial and anti-Polish plot had been built over many years. Its constructors were people who could not be called stupid -- both the Poles who did not acquiesce in the undisputed achievements of socialism and the Western experts in subversive activities against the countries of the socialist community. They had meticulously researched all the weak links, all the mistakes and stumbles of the party in economic, political and ideological construction. They soon noticed in the policy of wide-open doors to the West by the Polish economy and Polish society the possibility for preparing an internal explosion.

They comprehended, for instance, that the sweet life of credit would of necessity lead to disproportions, catastrophic distortions of economic and would make Poland sorely dependent on international imperialist capital.

In the beginning of the seventies everything seemed tempting: The economy was developing fast and the credits and licenses from Western countries which up to then had boycotted Poland were flowing in a broad stream without hindrance. But still, in 1975-1976 the symptoms of the country living above its means did appear: a difficulty in making ends meet and the lack of cover for credits. Did the philanthropists foresee such a situation? Of course. The capital they invested was primarily the political type. The West's main aim was to involve Poland in the fatal circle of her economy in order to tie her hands, in order to prevent her from genuinely utilizing the international division of labor within the framework of the socialist community, from making use of the real advantages of socialist economic integration, not those subjected to trends. This strategic goal in many respects has been achieved. The policy of dynamic development, oriented in principle towards the West, was transformed for all to see into the policy of dynamic debacle. Moreover, the living standards of workers were lowered.

The class enemy knew how to make use of that and took the initiative to provoke the broad masses of working people to desperate actions, instill in their consciousness the hostile theory of social erosion, inspire them to strikes by persuading them that the workers' class in a socialist country had no other way.

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent quotes eyewitnesses to the August 1980 events in Gdansk. One of his interlocutors told him how a genuine hue-and-cry had been arranged in the Paryska Komuna shipyard when they refused to join the strike. The strike organizers searched everywhere to catch comrades, abuse them, spit in their faces. They took away their passes and to the accompaniment of hooligan whistling chased them out of the gate. This was a genuine and open fascist terror. Yet despite all this, most Communists did not leave the shipyard. They barricaded themselves in wherever possible.

The strike at the Paryska Komuna was directed by a certain Andrzej Kolodziej, a member of the KSS-KORR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] a former vehicle mechanic who had been dismissed because he was damaging rather than reparing vehicles. Later he worked at the Gdansk shipyard, but was thrown out at the beginning of 1979 for disseminating leaflets calling for the sabotage of ships being constructed for the USSR. For 6 months he was maintained by KSS-KOR donations and eagerly attended the seminars of the "flying university" where Kuron, Michnik and visiting professors from Great Britain, the FRG, France and the United States taught counterrevolutionary activities. On 1 August 1980 he succeeded in obtaining work at the Paryska Komuna. Kolodziej's people occupied the shipyard's printing office and started printing leaflets which were distributed to all coastline enterprises.

When Communists left their hiding places and proposed a dialogue to Kolodziej, they heard in answer: Hang them. Later he changed his order, realizing that after all it would not be easy to find someone to execute the sentence. He said: Let us wait. Maybe they will get wiser and come with us. Isolate them on the second floor of the management offices. The Communists spent 17 days under lock and key.

The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article mainly describes the past which was terminated on 13 December. Viktor Tsoppi will speak in his next report of the present in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR ON MARTIAL LAW, TU ROLE

LD280002 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Nobody, neither among our friends nor among our enemies now denies the key role played by the PZPR in the process of stabilizing the situation in the country, stated Marek Jurkiewicz, deputy editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU.

In his article, written especially for Moscow radio he asks: Who defends workers' interests in Poland? This question seems absolutely rhetorical. The interests of workers are defended by the party, the PZPR. The events of the last 2 years not only confirmed this truth, fundamental for a socialist state, but enriched it with an even deeper sense; they have brought us much material for reflection.

In the 1970's antisocialist groupings appeared in the country and took advantage, in their attack on socialism, of the serious mistakes of the then party leadership. The party was faced with the necessity of defending the country, including the basic interests of the workers class. As first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed at the last Sejm session that the introduction of martial law last December was not an attack but a defense, the defenseive means for safeguarding the gains of socialism in Poland.

The period of the evident process of normalization in Poland initiated after December makes it possible to calmly assess the past 2 years. For the acceleration of that process and active stance by the workers class and its influence is of decisive significance, as is its influence on the consoldiation of the socialist consciousness of the entire society, and among other things on the cleansing of the general atmosphere from the fog of demagogy spread by antisocialist forces under the cover of the slogan of the alleged defense of the interests of the workers' class.

Vladimir Lenin once described demagogues as the worst enemies of the workers class. In 1902 he wrote that there was nothing easier than to inflame a crowd in a demagogical way, and that only later, having passed through much worse trials will it see its own error.

Martial law has saved the Polish workers class from much worse trials which a civil war could have caused to Poland. Because of the fact that a portion of Polish society fell prey to demagogy, we have paid a high price. Such a price, among other things included the breaking up of the Polish trade union movement. The Solidarity leadership pushed a part of that movement onto the road of political adventures and anarchy. Transforming that trade union movement practically into a political party in opposition to socialism, the leadership of Solidarity betrayed the ideas under whose banners the Polish workers class had been uniting in a single class trade union movement, which has existed in Poland for 100 years.

It is characteristic that in the period of Solidarity activity its extremist leaders showed no real interest in the problems of members of that trade union.

The question of the future of the Polish trade union movement is now on the agenda. Discussions have been held on this matter in society. They have shown a widely held conviction that there can be no return to the situation in the 1970's, when the bureaucratic trade unions ceased to fulfill their main function of defending the interests of the workers' class; but in no way, either, can there be a return to the situation existing in 1981, when one of the (?rallies) of that trade union was used for antisocialist activities. The class interests of the workers class should never, under any pretext, be used against it.

The time which has passed from the introduction of martial law, the Polish publicist writes, has made it possible to better understand the essence of this problem. Thos period has shown who in fact are the so-called defenders of workers interests and where in the West are their bosses.

The rabid reaction in the West to the extraordinary measures provide rich material for reflection to those people whom Solidarity leaders have led into the quagmire of anarchy. In Poland only the socialist trade unions can be the genuine protectors of workers' interests and rights. And only the PZPR can create such trade unions in our country. This is the attitude of Polish Communists to the shaping of a socialist trade union movement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS USSR-ROMANIAN COOPERATION

PM261455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Lt Col B. Ivanov: "Liberation Day"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania celebrate the anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. This event was a turning point in the Romanian people's history.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in Moscow on 4 February 1948 enshrined a historic turning point in Soviet-Romanian relations and firmly guaranteed Romania's independent and democratic development. Additional scope for further deepening mutual relations was provided by a new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania signed on 7 July 1970.

The Romanian people are justly proud of the successes achieved by Romania within the fraternal family of socialist countries. It has been close collaboration with the peoples of the USSR and the other fraternal countries -- both on a direct bilateral basis and on a multilateral basis within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework -- that the Romanian people have scored great successes in socialist building and have transformed their motherland from a backward country into a modern industrial and agrarian state.

The meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have an enormous impact on the further consolidation of bilateral relations and the expansion of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The traditions of combat cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Romanian Army continue to develop for the good of peace and socialism. The 26th CPSU Congress line -- which is both principled and imbued with the ideas of proletarian internationalism -- is helping to consolidate Soviet-Romanian relations and is providing further scope for deepening friendship and combat cooperation between our armies.

The experience of the Soviet Union and Romania and of the other socialist countries convincingly demonstrates that their stable bilateral relations, as well as their close collaboration within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework, accord with each country's vital interests and are a reliable guarantee of the defense of the historic gains of the peoples of the socialist countries and a powerful factor in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security under contemporary conditions.

ANDROPOV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH GREEK CP HEAD

LD271800 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and member of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today with Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (CPG).

In the course of the conversation, that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged information on the activities of the CPSU and the CPG and discussed a wide range of international questions of mutual interest.

It was noted that the protracted aggravation of the international situation, generated by the policy of imperialism, first of all American imperialism, gives rise to the legitimate concern of the peoples of the whole world.

The aggressive activity of the militaristic circles of the United States and NATO is running up against growing resistance by the broadest and diverse sections of the public. The CPSU and the CPG resolutely come out for achieving a breakthrough in the world situation, for an end to the policy of confrontation and the arms race, for continuing and strengthening detente, for developing peaceful international cooperation. They are prepared to support any efforts directed at the attainment of these aims. They hold that the further strengthening of interaction in the struggle for peace of the communist and workers' parties of all countries, the consolidation of the internationalist solidarity of all forces struggling against imperialism, aggression, reaction, colonialism and neocolonialism would be of much importance in this respect.

The representatives of the two parties confirmed again that they come out for the turning of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace, for a just settlement of the Cyprus question, providing for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and demilitarisation of Cyprus. The CPSU and the CPG hold that there exist all the necessary preconditions for deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece. The successful development of such relations would be an important contribution to the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence between countries belonging to different social systems.

The meeting of the representatives of the CPSU and the CPG was characterised by a unity of views on all questions under discussion.

FINNISH TRADE TO GROW BY 50 PERCENT BY 1985

LD262106 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Vilnius August 26 TASS -- Border trade exchange between the Soviet Union and Finland will grow by 50 percent by 1985 and reach 60 million roubles. An agreement on this was reached here today at a meeting of the working group on border trade of the Standing Inter-Governmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation. The Finnish delegation at the meeting was headed by Deputy State Secretary (Oke Vitol) [name as received] and the Soviet delegation by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Osipov.

Border trade is playing a steadily growing role in the trade turnover between the two friendly countries. The Soviet Baltic republics and several regions of the Russian Federation are taking an active part in it. Lithuania's contribution to it is growing. It supplies to Finland building materials, tools, fabrics and gets from Finland medical equipment, mechanical saws and also consumer goods.

The Finnish delegation was received by the chairman of Lithuania's Council of Ministers, Ringaudas Songayla.

USSR, SYRIA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWING VISIT

TASS Report

LD281930 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 28 TASS -- Syria and the Soviet Union expressed serious concern over the crisis situation which developed in Lebanon, runs a joint Syrian-Soviet statement which has been issued here upon completion of the visit to Syria of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kalin and minister of justice of the USSR, Deputy Vladimir Terebilov. In the course of the negotiations the sides firmly denounced Israel's barbarous aggression, genocide, prepetrated by Israeli troops agains the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The sides believe that this aggression directly stems from the anti-Arab Camp David policy of separate deals. The Lebanese tragedy is one of the practical results of American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" and Washington's unlimited all-round support to Israel in the military and political spheres. Washington is actually the inspirer and direct accomplice in criminal actions of Israel which seeks to further its expansionist aims at the expense of Arabs' rights.

The aggressor and his supporters seek to physically destroy the Palestine resistance movement and its kernel -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to remove thus from the order of the day the Palestinian problem at all, to dismember and to subordinate Lebanon, to weaken the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and Syria stressed the need of putting an end to the Israeli intervention in Lebanon and making Israel comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations on unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory.

The sides stated they would continue exerting efforts aimed at making Israel to withdraw its troops from all occupied Arab lands and attaining the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

The Syrian side noted with satisfaction the constructive character of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on a comprehensive Middle East settlement, on convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

The delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the People's Council of Syria expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and their legislative organs. The striving for further development of bilateral relations in all spheres on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria was reaffirmed.

Damascus Version

JN281825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The following joint statement was issued in Damascus today following the visit paid to Syria by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the talks held by the delegation with the Syrian People's Assembly delegation:

At the invitation of the Syrian People's Assembly, a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and president of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and including Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities and minister of justice [title as heard] and [name indistinct], deputy chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a cordial official visit to Syria 23-27 August 1982.

The delegation was received by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic. Talks were held between the delegation led by Kalin and the Syrian People's Assembly delegation led by Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi. The delegation held meetings with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party regional command member and president of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society; Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah and witnessed some of the deplorable crimes which had been committed by the Israeli aggressors.

During the meetingsheld by the delegation in Syria, a detailed, comprehensive review was made of the various aspects of the Middle East problem, the situation in Lebanon, which is a result of the Israeli aggression supported politically and militarily by the United States, and a number of international issues. The two sides discussed the means and the scope of developing parliamentary relations between the Syrian People's Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and developing cooperation and coordination between them on the international level. The talks were conducted in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and confirmed the identity of their views on the current situation and future possibilities.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation declared that the USSR firmly supports the just Arab cause and that it continues to support Syria, which plays an important basic role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the Arab struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plots and ambitions that are hostile to the Arab national liberation movement. The delegation hailed the heroism and steadfastness of the Syrian Armed Forces, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement.

The Syrian People's Assembly delegation expressed its appreciation for the role of the USSR, which is a great friend of the Arabs, in supporting and backing the Arabs' just struggle and in opposing the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Syrian side pointed with satisfaction to the constructive nature of President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on convening a special international conference on the Middle East.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the tense Lebanese situation and strong condemnation and denunciation of the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon and of Israel's mass killing and annihilation of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The two sides are of the opinion that this invasion is a direct result of the policy of the anti-Arab separate deals within the Camp David agreements. They consider that the plight of Lebanon is a direct result of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the U.S. unlimited support for Israel in all fields -- a support which makes the United States an abettor of and a direct partner to Israel in committing crimes to realize its expansionist aims at the expense of Arab rights. Israel and its protectors are endeavoring to wipe out the Palestinian resistance and its nucleus, the PLO; liquidate the Palestinian cause; divide up Lebanon and subject it to their control; and weaken Syria, the Lebanese nationalist movement and the other Arab countries.

The USSR and Syrian representatives stressed the need to put an end to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and force Israel to implement the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions calling for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The two sides will continue their joint efforts to foil this aggression.

The two sides declared that they would continue efforts to force Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and to restore the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right of self-determination and of establishing their own independent state under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

At the conclusion of the visit, head of the delegation Ivan Petrovich Kalin held a press conference in which he expressed the USSR's firm stand in supporting Syria and the Palestinian resistance and the struggle of the Arab masses against the imperialist and Zionist designs in the regions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and the Syrian People's Assembly delegation expressed satisfaction at the promotion of relations between the two countries and their two legislative councils, and their desire to continue developing their cooperation in all fields on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria. They agreed to continue exchanging visits and views on joint issues of interest to the two friendly countries.

Kalin Remarks

JN272021 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Damascus today following a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly. The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by the speaker of the People's Assembly, a number of People's Assembly members, Vladimir Yukhun, USSR ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

A joint statement is scheduled to be issued tomorrow, Saturday, on the talks that were held during the visit.

The head of the USSR delegation made the following statement to our television correspondent:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is visiting Syria in the wake of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon supported by U.S. imperialism. During the visit, the delegation held extensive fruitful talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials. We always sensed the Syrian welcome and hospitality. I would like to thank Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad.

During our talks, we were given the chance of exchanging views on a great number of issues related to the aggressions, on an evaluation of the current situation and on means leading to a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. We had the opportunity to explain to our Syrian friends our firm and principled stand, which was explained by President Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, in his answers to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA and in his cables to U.S. President Reagan. This stand can be summed up in the fact that the flames of war must be extinguished, that the Israeli forces must withdraw from Lebanon and that the struggle of the Syrian and Palestinian peoples must be supported.

I would like to draw attention to an important issue, the reason why the Israeli military clique is carrying out its brazen aggression and flouting the UN Security Council resolutions. Why are the Israeli rulers feigning deafness toward the voice of world public opinions? We must not forget that the Israeli aggressor would not have committed its aggression had there not been a plot against the Arab nation by U.S. imperialism -- a plot in which the recent Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people represents a link with Camp David, which aims at striking at progressive Syria and bringing it to its knees.

The stand of the USSR party, government and people, as expressed by President Brezhnev, has met with support by the Syrian leaders. During the negotiations, a complete identity of views on all issues discussed was stressed. We asserted to our Syrian friends that we will continue our full support to and solidarity with Syria's struggle in its confrontation of the Israeli aggression. A just solution for the Middle East problem cannot be realized except by recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their own independent state, and by withdrawing the invading Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

Within the framework of finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, Syria has played and is still playing a distinctive, progressive role in the region as a whole. This is a historic fact known to everyone. For a very long time and ever since the appearance of the Middle East dispute, Syria has been playing a progressive role in finding a just solution to the problem which was created in the Middle East by the imperialists. Under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria made great efforts for the sake of the cohesion of the progressive Arab forces. Today, when Tel Aviv with U.S. help is attempting to solve the Middle East problem by military means at the expense of the Palestinian people and through the Camp David plot, Syria is following a balanced political line in vehement defense of the Arab people's interests.

Syria today is exerting its utmost to expand the front of fighting against the aggressors and to foil the Camp David plots in the Arab region. Syria is also working to raise the combat ability of and prepare the Syrian Arab Army, which has proved its high combat standards during its confrontation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. We in the USSR express our high admiration for the heroism of the Syrian soldiers who were able to deal painful blows to the aggressors and to gain a high level of combat experience while facing the aggression -- an experience which will be a strong basis for continuing the confrontation and facing the Israeli enemy.

Throughout the long history of the Middle East wars, we may say that the blows dealt the Israeli enemy by the Syrian Arab Army have had complete support and backing from the Soviet people. As we leave friendly Syria, we would like to take the opportunity of saluting the Syrian Arab people and their heroic struggle against the aggressor, and to convey to the Syrian people heartfelt good wishes from the friendly Soviet people. We wish the brave Syrian people further success in their battle for economic and social development and in their struggle against all the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary plots.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD291204 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 29 TASS -- In the struggle against imperialism's and Zionism's intrigues in the Middle East, Syria founds [as received] a firm support in the countries of the socialist community. We intend to continue to deepen relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Council (parliament) of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated here during current talks with the Cuban parliamentary delegation led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, chairman of Cuba's National Assembly of people's power.

The participants in the talks condemned barbarous crimes being committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by the Israeli military with the aid of weapons which are supplied to Tel Aviv by the United States. A withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and rehabilitation of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of its own, are indispensable conditions for a solution to the Middle East problem, they stated.

DOCUMENTARY ON SYRIAN DELEGATION 1981 VISIT

OW280734 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0610 GMT on 27 August carries a scheduled 20-minute documentary film entitled "Visit by Syrian Arab Republic Parliamentarians to the USSR" on a Syrian People's Assembly delegation visit to the Soviet Union in June 1981 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The film begins with a clip of USSR President Brezhnev and Syrian President al-Asad signing the USSR-Syria Friendship and Cooperation Treaty in December 1981. The film then outlines the Syrian delegation's itinerary, including a visit to Lithuania where they held talks with A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The announcer notes the delegation's meetings with USSR Supreme Soviet members, including A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Council of the Union, and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities. Also noted is the delegation's talks with Kuznetsov and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The film ends with an interview with the head of the delegation, (Mahmud Hadid), who notes the value of the visit, full agreement on international issues of the USSR and Syria and continuing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

ALGERIA VISIT CONCLUDED; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

LD282158 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Algiers August 28 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T.H. Koshoyev and secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the trade unions, Deputy A.M. Subbotin ended today a working a visit to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

At the airport the Soviet delegation were seen off by Vice-President of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Abderrahman Bellayid, deputies of Algerian parliament.

A joint report for the press points out that the Soviet parliamentary delegation were received by member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front Party, president of the National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau, head of the Standing Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party M.C. Messaadia and general secretary of the Foreign Ministry (H.B. Asout).

The delegation had thorough negotiations with a delegation of the National People's Assembly, which was headed by member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party, vice president of the National People's Assembly, Abderrahman Bellayid.

The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, held within the framework of good relations, existing between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, promoted consolidation of the ties of friendship between the parliaments of the two countries and development of their cooperation and coordination of actions. Both sides noted with satisfaction the high level of relations between the USSR and Algeria and their parliaments.

The Soviet and Algerian delegations expressed concern at the aggravation of the international situation, specifically in the Middle East, in connection with the events in Lebanon.

Both sides denounce the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples which is the consequences of the Camp David deal, and also the unconditional support being given to Israel by American imperialism, express their support for the Lebanese people in their struggle for unity, integrity and independence of the country and the Palestinian people in restoration of their inalienable national rights through self-determination and formation of an independent state on their territory under the direction of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TUNISIA

LD300830 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, consisting of Petr Strautmanis, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Vadim Kozhevnikov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left here today for the Republic of Tunisia for a working visit.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS

LD291040 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 29 TASS -- A conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Arab countries has opened in the city of Casablanca under the chairmanship of King Hassan the Second of Morocco. The participants in the conference are to consider and endorse an agenda for the second phase of the 12th summit conference of Arab countries which is to be convened early in September.

This conference which was held in Fes in November last year is known to have been interrupted owing to differences that have arisen between their participants over questions of a Middle East settlement.

PRO-U.S. POLICIES IN MUSLIM COUNTRIES CONDEMNED

NC281531 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners: On Wednesday, Ayatollah Montazeri sent a message to the people of Iran and to other nations in which he stressed that the U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon which forced the Palestinians to leave Beirut is a bell tolling danger for all the Islamic countries. Ayatollah Montazeri called on nations to unite to thwart the attacks by usurpers.

The calamity of Lebanon has given rise to rage and sadness in the heart of each and every respectable human being throughout the world. The U.S. and Israeli occupiers who forcefully entered Lebanon committed atrocious crimes and used phosphorous and cluster bombs against the defenseless people of that country. They bombed hospitals that carried the Red Cross and Red Crescent signs and savagely destroyed Beirut and many other Lebanese cities and villages.

Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, leader of millions of Muslims living in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, condemned these savage acts and called for the termination of the aggression in Lebanon by Israel and the United States -- the mentor of Tel Aviv. The leader of the Soviet Muslims stressed that every one of the Muslims of the Soviet Union, as well as every other Soviet person, supported and supports the heroic Palestinian nation and other victims of the Israeli aggression. The U.S.-Israeli crimes have been so inhumane that even U.S. allies in NATO were unable to refrain from condemnation.

Meanwhile, it should be said that the leaders of some countries hypocritically condemn the Israeli usurpers and their U.S. mentors in words, but when it comes to deeds, they support the policy of the United States. Unfortunately, in addition to leaders of Western countries, we see the leaders of some Islamic countries doing this as well. For instance, of what value can the remarks by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan be at the meeting of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers, where he denounced the Israeli aggression of Lebanon, when the Pakistani leaders have placed their territory at the disposal of the United States for the building of military bases and for the stationing of the Rapid Deployment Force? The leaders of Oman, Somalia and some other Islamic countries also cooperate closely with the U.S. militarists.

The United States considers this cooperation to be direct support for Washington's policy in the Near and Middle East. Recently U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman bluntly announced in a WASHINGTON POST article that the military cooperation with some Islamic countries helps the United States to remain in the Near East and, if necessary, to use military force to defend its interests. Lehman thanked the leaders of Islamic countries who militarily cooperate with the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST, which published this article, also carried a hostile attack against the Soviet Union and its policy in the Near East.

This is very natural, because by cooperating in Israel's aggression in Lebanon, Israel has shown itself as the full-fledged enemy of Islamic nations, while the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist bloc supported the victims of aggression and once again showed that they were and are the faithful friends of nations which are not prepared to submit to the diktats of imperialism and Zionism.

The U.S. and Israeli aggressors have not succeeded in making the Palestinian nation kneel. They know in Washington and Tel Aviv that their plans for strengthening their positions in Lebanon and for inflicting blows on the Syrian Republic will meet with the daily-increasing heroic resistance of the Muslim nations. The United States and its followers are trying to prevent the strengthening of the cooperation between nations which are defending their freedom and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in a bid to weaken this resistance. But reaching this objective will be more difficult for the imperialists than before because, in addition to the Palestinian nation, the Lebanese calamity led other Muslim nations to realize the value of their true friends and to recognize their overt and covert enemies better than before.

Head of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat stressed last year to leaders of Islamic countries that their duty is to draw a line separating the forces led by the United States, which is the enemy of the Arab nations and other Muslim nations, and the friendly forces headed by the Soviet Union. The truth behind these remarks by Yasir 'Arafat was fully proven during the U.S.-Israeli aggression atainst Lebanese territory and during the heroic struggle of the Palestinian nation and other Muslim nations against usurpers.

KUWAITI MINISTER ON ARAB DISSENSION, USSR STANCE

PM271145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Kuwaiti Foreign Minister's Statement"]

[Text] London, 23 Aug -- The Arabic-language weekly AL-MAJALLAH which is published here, has printed an interview with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The main problem now, the minister stated, is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Tel Aviv will carry out this withdrawal -- in Lebanon as in the other occupied territories -- only under pressure of force. The Kuwaiti minister gave a high assessment of the staunchness of the Palestinian resistance movement fighters, who opposed Israel's mighty war machine in Lebanon, and stressed that their heroism has won respect for the PLO throughout the world. He also noted that "dissensions between Arab countries prevented their adoption of a coordinated plan of action" on the aggression.

Characterizing the U.S. stance on the Lebanese crisis, the Kuwaiti minister said that he had yet to discover anything positive in it. "You only have to look at its attitude to Security Council resolutions to reach this conclusion," he stated. The United States, the minister went on, made a big mistake by refusing to have talks with the PLO. Unfortunately international Zionism controls the American Government, and only a united Arab stance can convince the United States of its error.

Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah spoke highly of the Soviet Union's stance on the Lebanese crisis. "We deeply respect this position with regard to the Arab cause and in particular the Palestinian cause," he said. "At the same time we value highly the political and military assistance granted by the Soviet Union, although we did not and do not expect the Soviet Union to fight for us in this war."

EGYPTIAN PAPER DEFENDS SOVIET MIDEAST ACTIONS

LD271958 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] AL-AHALI, the mouthpiece of the opposition National Unionist Progressive Party in Egypt, has published a sharp rejoinder to those Egyptians who have attacked the Soviet Union.

In an article in its latest issue, the newspaper says that it is quite unacceptable to try to distort the legitimate anger of the Egyptian masses and their strong condemnation of the anti-Arab, anti-Soviet line.

AL-AHALI refers to several articles published in AL-AKHBAR which misrepresented the Soviet attitude and called for a continued alliance with the United States and consequently with Israel, too.

The mouthpiece of Egyptian progressive forces says that the authors of the Al-AKHBAR articles would do well to return to well-known facts in Egypt, particularly well-known to past and present military leaders. AL-AHALI says that these facts indicate that the Soviet Union played a decisive role in foiling the tripartite aggression in 1956, and did its utmost to restore the Egyptian Armed Forces and to increase their power and potential, following the 6-day war in 1967; it provided Egypt with modern weapons which enabled the Egyptian people to successfully fight military battles in 1973.

REAGAN INFORMS CONGRESS OF LEBANON LANDING

LD280212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] President Reagan has officially informed the U.S. Congress about the landing in Lebanon of the American detachment which forms part of the disengagement force. He said that the American troops will be stationed in Beirut on a limited and temporary basis, that they will be there no more than 30 days and that they will not take part in military operations.

SHARON VISITS U.S. TO COORDINATE POLICY

LD272100 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS -- Israeli Defense Minister Sharon today had "a private talk" with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, and then met U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

As is reported in well-informed circles, Sharon came to the United States to coordinate with the Reagan administration plans of Israel's further aggression and long occupation of that country. He intends to discuss the common strategy and policy of the United States and Israel in the Middle East within the framework of the notorious Camp David deal which leads to Israel's annexation of occupied Arab lands, specifically the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Lebanon Partition Plans

LD280704 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 28 TASS -- The Reagan administration has decided to recarve the political map of the Middle East. The ABC television network learnt that the United States was drawing up plans for the partition of Lebanon. The Arab country's southern part, according to these plans, will go to Israel "for many years."

In the opinion of local observers, the partition of Lebanon is the first step towards Israel's permanent annexation of the Arab country's south. It was no chance that during his visit to Washington Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon made it clear that Tel Aviv did not have any immediate plans to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

Weinberger's Beirut Visit

LD280933 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 28 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger flies to Lebanon for an inspection tour.

According to a White House spokesman, the Pentagon chief will arrive in the city of Beirut, which was destroyed by Israeli aggressors with the help of U.S. weapons, on August 31. He will later also visit Israel and Egypt.

It is noted here that **Caspar** Weinberger's trip follows his meeting in Washington with Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, in which the two men are reported to have discussed further U.S. arms supplies to Israel for other military adventures in the Middle East.

The U.S. press draws attention to the fact that Caspar Weinberger is making every effort even now to conceal from the public the true purpose of his trip. The Pentagon announced beforehand that no correspondent would be allowed to accompany the defence secretary.

Arutyunov Comment

LD290916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is to visit the Middle East next week. The White House press secretary said Weinberger will visit Lebanon, Israel and Egypt. It seems this trip is regarded as a new link in the coordination of actions between Washington and Tel Aviv, in view of the events in Lebanon. The Israeli defense minister will be doing the coordination in the United States, while the U.S. defense secretary will be doing the same task directly on the spot.

Doesn't this activity by the two defense ministers at the same time arouse the idea that this coordination has a military nature? It must be said that at a press conference in the United States, Sharon said bluntly that Tel Aviv is still insisting on a military solution in Lebanon. This frankness is backed by tangible actions by the U.S. military in Lebanon. Israel continues to mass large infantry and armored units toward the north of Beirut and the al-Biqa' Valley. In this connection, the British GUARDIAN newspaper assumes Israel will embark on military operations in these areas against the Syrian forces, which are part of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon, and also against Palestinian units. The Algerian journal LIBERATION AFRICAINE points out that the threats against Syria by representatives of the Israeli forces are coupled with White House statements about the need for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon. These statements, however, do not apply to the Israeli occupiers.

ABC television network has learned that the United States is preparing a plan to partition Lebanon. In accordance with this, the southern part of Lebanon will be given to Israel for several years. All this, dear listeners, indicates that Tel Aviv and Washington intend to continue their dangerous playing with fire in the Middle East. For this reason, a sense of concern is now being expressed in the Arab capitals. The situation in the Middle East and Lebanon will be discussed at the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Mohammedia. This meeting, LIBERATION AFRICAINE points out, must become a turning point in the destiny of the entire Arab nation with regard to unified efforts in the struggle against the common enemy. Otherwise, all the countries neighboring Israel might become another Lebanon.

Joint Objectives

LD271546 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Eight hundred American Marines have landed in West Beirut. At the same time, Israel's defense minister, General Sharon, who is often called the architect of the aggression in Lebanon, arrived on a visit to the United States. Radio Moscow observer Valentin Lapin writes:

The two events show once again how closely connected are Washington and Tel Aviv and how closely they act together. The agreement on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel was clearly demonstrated during Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

General Sharon makes no attempt to conceal his satisfaction and he has every reason to feel that way. Washington has complied and continues to comply with all Israel's requests for additional shipments of weapons and those weapons were used to destroy many Lebanese cities and to kill and wound scores of thousands of civilians there. The United States in every way hampered efforts to end the Israeli aggression, including efforts made in the United Nations Security Council. (?And more), as Sharon said, as a result of Israel's action in Lebanon, the United States gets ideal conditions for carrying out its plans in the Middle East. That is how the two strategic allies distributed the roles between them.

And what are the common objectives of Tel Aviv and Washington in Lebanon? This is to do away with the Palestine Liberation Organization and above all its military and political structure; this is to turn Lebanon into an American and Israeli protectorate, and finally, to weaken Syria and the progressive forces in the Arab world on the whole. In other words, an attempt is made to impose by force the terms of the Camp David deal on Lebanon and then on the other Arab countries. In his usual cynical manner, General Sharon declared that Israel's action would help the search for peace in the Middle East and today it is clear that the first element of that peace was to be a gravestone on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to existence in general. However, the heroic defense of west Beirut which the much-praised Israeli Army encountered showed that the Palestinian people will never give up their struggle.

The American Marines who landed in west Beirut were recommended not to talk with the Palestinian fighters. At the same time, they were allowed to converse with the Israeli soldiers who besieged the city, and that too is indicative. Israel is helping the United States set up another military beachhead in the Middle East, following the Sinai. There are reports that the White House already has a plan of keeping American military presence in Lebanon. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz disclosed that a special working group on Lebanon is being set up in Washington. And before leaving for the United States, General Sharon ordered to turn the Israeli troops to the east and north of Lebanon, where there are still unsmashed Palestinian refugee camps and where there are Syrian troops which are in Lebanon under the Arab League mandate. Last time when General Sharon was in Washington, that's early in June, he got the green light for the aggression in Lebanon. And what will be the result of the new American-Israeli operational meeting in Washington?

U.S., ISRAEL DISCUSS PLANS FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

LD300600 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] There has been much talk in the official quarters of Washington and Tel Aviv about the need of reviving the Camp David deal by opening a new round of talks on a Palestinian autonomy, so-called. Here to comment is Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow World Service, and this is what he writes:

So the Reagan administration and the Begin government maintain that the bloodshed in Lebanon has made the soil fertile for a political harvest -- that is, a political setup in the Middle East that would be well in line with their military, political and economic thrust in that region. The United States and Israel view the separate Camp David deal as a platform towards their objectives. An open bid is being made to hook some other Arab countries to it -- Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Jordan for one [as heard]. But since Washington and Tel Aviv realize that with the Palestinian issue awaiting solution, they can hardly hope those countries would cooperate, so now the Palestinian autonomy subject has been brought forth again within the Camp David framework.

To salvage the discredited deal, Washington keeps repeating again and again that the agreement is flexible and leaves much room for interpretation; that after a 5-year carry-over period the Palestinians would be able to reckon on other steps to satisfy their legitimate rights, and so on and so forth. But at the same time it is an open secret in Washington's political lobbies that radical departures from the accord are impossible and that Israeli policy on the occupied lands with the occupation authorities would abandon their military and political control there.

As for the Palestinian population on the West Bank of the Jordan and at the Gaza sector, it resolutely rejects the autonomy farce the way it did before. It has weighty grounds for that -- ever harsher reprisals, new Israeli settlements, banishment of Palestinian mayors from municipal councils and open Israeli preparation to annex the captured lands. Now, how do Washington and Tel Aviv expect to break the deadlock at the Palestinian autonomy talks? As before, they hope to find collaborationists from among the Palestinians -- latter-day quislings of sort -- who would seal with their signature any document. Yet the two capitals have their main stake on this, that as the consequence of the Lebanese developments the Palestine Liberation Organization has been undercut beyond repair.

Surprisingly, the American and Israeli leaders have failed to realize what is clear to everyone -- namely, that it is the aggressor and his benefactors who have suffered a moral and political fiasco in Lebanon. The Palestinian cause, the struggle waged by the PLO in defense of the lawful Palestinian rights, have received even more broad-based international support. It has become clear beyond any doubt that the Middle East issue should be resolved in conjunction with the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and not the interests of those who proclaim the Middle East a sphere of U.S. vital interests and are out to act as policemen there. Those who would rather ignore present-day realities and get ready to reap the harvest of their illusory victory will be in for fresh setbacks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF U.S. CONTACT WITH PLO VIEWED

LD271902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite the tragic situation in Lebanon, the resistance movement, the PLO and the Palestinian people in general have achieved a moral and political victory over the Zionist aggressors and their strategic ally, American imperialism. This is a fact that no one the world over ventures to ignore now.

What is also significant is that Yasir 'Arafat, as the official Lebanese radio said, received on Thursday through Philip Habib an American message. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this is the first time the American accomplice with Israel in the Lebanese tragedy has spoken officially to the PLO. Naturally this is neither because the American situation is good in the Middle East, nor because of new winds blowing over the American policy there. Rather, Washington was obliged to take this step because it has become clear today to everybody that the PLO and the Palestinian resistance have not been destroyed but are still an enormous real power that cannot be ignored.

It is very important to say that the Palestinian heroic fighters were able to inflict material losses on the Zionist enemy the like of which he had never known before throughout the history of the Arab Palestinian conflict. Thus the national Palestinians have proved that it is possible to vigorously confront the insolent aggressors and their protectors and to force them to stop at their limits. Had other Arab forces stood firmly alongside the Palestinian fighters and the nationalist Lebanese at the appropriate time, it would have inflicted a harder blow on the aggressors and their protectors, militarily and politically. However, regardless of the situation, the nationalist Palestinians have all the right to say that they have fulfilled their national duty, not only towards their people, but towards all the Arabs also.

The Palestinian fighters, under the obligation of their humanitarian duty towards the innocent population of the Lebanese capital, are leaving this city with heads high, with weapons in their hands and are being bid farewell with respect. The Palestinian heroes have deserved this respect with the Arab countries which are receiving them today for a temporary stay there.

DEMCHENKO: LEBANON ONE ACT IN MIDEAST CRISIS

PM271031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "The Lebanese Tragedy and the Near East Crisis"]

[Text] The Palestinian fighters are now leaving besieged Beirut. They are departing, as the foreign press writes with rare unanimity, with their heads held high. "All the commentators observe with surprise," a French television correspondent reported from the Lebanese capital, "that the Palestinians are united in a real army with its organizational structure and discipline and -- most important -- its dignity. It is hard to say now who has won and who has been defeated in this war. The PLO, now leaving Beirut, has won in this war the real international recognition which it had long sought. Israel, which is seemingly the master of the situation now, has lost all its moral trump cards."

In other words, it has not only suffered a moral and political defeat, but has once again reaffirmed its reputation as an aggressor state, an occupying state, seeking to impose its will on neighboring peoples by force.

The invasion of Lebanon, which began 2 and 1/2 months ago, has turned many of the country's cities and villages to ruins. It doomed hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, who had found refuge there after being driven out of their homeland, to incalculable sufferings. However, if you look at the Lebanese events from a historical standpoint, it is not hard to reach the conclusion that this is only one tragic act in the Near East crisis. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is the fifth major Near East war in 1/3 of a century. It was the direct consequence of the generally unresolved, protracted crisis in the region and the adventurist course of American imperialism, which seeks to strengthen its political and military positions there.

Both Tel Aviv and Washington set quite definite tasks for this aggressive war -- tasks not confined to Lebanon alone.

First of all, it should be recalled that since as long ago as 1967 Israel has occupied the Palestinian lands it seized at that time -- the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, a total area of about 6,000 square kilometers, and also the Syrian Golan Heights, whose territory amounts to nearly 1,000 square kilometers. Neither the Palestinians nor the Syrians have ever renounced these lands, regarding their liberation as their national task.

The PLO, created in 1964, put forward the slogan of the creation of a Palestinian state, seeking to gather within such a state the fellow tribesmen who are now dispersed over various countries and continents. This slogan was given concrete embodiment in the PLO's program documents. The Palestinians' right to political self-determination was confirmed by the United Nations and by many countries' governments.

The Palestinian people's aspirations ran sharply counter to the plans of the Israeli leadership and of international Zionism, which backs it. The present Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin expressed the essence of his designs thus: "We have no room for two peoples. The only solution is a Palestine without Arabs." These words mean nothing less than the reaffirmation of the Israeli course of ultimate assimilation of all the Palestinian lands -- the West Bank and Gaza. As for the inhabitants themselves -- and there are more than 1.3 million of them -- it is planned to force all, or a significant proportion, of them into Jordan. Naturally, the PLO was the main obstacle in the path of such designs. So the Tel Aviv bosses channeled their efforts into its elimination from the Near East political arena. This in particular, is one of the aims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, where the PLO leadership and its main military formations were.

The Palestinians met the Israeli attack head-on, so to speak.

Having mainly light weapons and a few dozen artillery batteries, tanks and antiaircraft installations and lagging considerably behind the aggressor not only in military hardware but in numbers, they stood firm, not renouncing any position without a fight, turning the suburbs of Beirut and the western part of the city into a real stronghold, giving the Israelis no opportunity to seize the Lebanese capital.

It is not time yet to sum up the results of the war; it is still going on and the aggressor is still trampling across Lebanese territory, pushing in more and more forces. But one conclusion can be drawn: The PLO is leaving Beirut unvanquished. Of course, a new and, to all appearances, pretty difficult phase of its activity lies ahead. It is clear, however, that the organization has withstood the aggressor's onslaught; he did not succeed in routing it and removing it from the political arena. The slogan calling for the creation of an independent Palestinian state remains on the agenda, and there is no removing it. You cannot destroy the 4 million-strong Palestinian people, just as you cannot eradicate their natural desire for freedom and independence. The problem of self-determination for the Palestinian people exists; it is a reality which Israel and its patrons must face up to.

It must be borne in mind that in attacking Lebanon the Israeli rulers had other aims as well -- in particular, Tel Aviv's old ambition to have an obedient regime in this Arab country, one prepared to follow Egypt's example and conclude a peace treaty with Israel. One Israeli journalist says that during a recent tour of occupied Lebanese territory Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon showed his interlocutors a curious map. It showed Lebanon as a country under the control of groupings attractive to Tel Aviv, the West Bank as a province of Israel and Jordan as a Palestinian state. Clearly, this general and his chiefs are even now thinking about starting an operation to effect the mass expulsion of Palestinians to Jordan where there are around 1 million refugees already.

But Tel Aviv has yet another aim -- to weaken Syria, to deal a blow to its army which is in Lebanon at the request of the Arab League, to push it out of Lebanon and thus force it to accept the loss of the Golan Heights and, perhaps, also make this country more compliant in relations with Israel and the United States. Numerous reports coming in from Lebanon show that the Israeli command has already started moving large forces into the Al-Biqa' Valley and toward the city of Tripoli where Syrian units and Palestinian detachments collaborating with them are to be found. Many data confirm the likelihood of the widening of Israeli aggression into these regions in order to capture the remaining part of Lebanese territory.

It is easy to see that Israel's actions accord with U.S. strategic designs in the Near East. Over recent years -- under President J. Carter and under the current administration -- Washington's policy has consisted in an overt desire to establish military-political diktat over the Arab peoples. In this case Israel is playing the part of an American gendarme and the doer of U.S. imperialism's bidding.

It is true that recently one has heard in Washington mutterings and even criticism of Israeli actions. President R. Reagan let it drop the other day that "they are violating our agreement." U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz was bold enough to mention the need for concessions which Israel must make to the Arabs. I think all this is being done under pressure from world public opinion: The Israeli tyranny has been condemned by virtually all countries, even by the United States' NATO allies. Washington must face this fact. There is also the Arab factor, of course. U.S. prestige in the Arab world has been thoroughly shaken as a result of its support for Israel during the current aggression and this also has to be considered.

But, in general, U.S. relations with Israel have the special character of a strategic alliance. "Washington's support for Israel," an ABC television commentator noted, "is as strong as it was in the days before the invasion of Lebanon and the bombardment of Beirut." A few figures will explain this: Since 1951 Israel has received U.S. credits worth $28 billion, including $15 billion for the purchase of weapons.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, of the 567 combat aircraft that the Israeli Army had prior to the invasion of Lebanon, 457 were U.S. aircraft obtained on the basis of U.S. loans or free subsidies, and 80 Israeli-made Kfir aircraft were fitted with U.S. engines.

But it is not just a case of military and economic support. The United States ensures political cover for Israel's aggressive sorties. It also helps its client by openly steering a course toward splitting the Arab world. Thus the notorious Camp David agreements signed by the United States, Israel and Egypt have virtually removed a very important Arab country from the front of resistance to the aggressor. It is no accident that Western journalists are writing that the fifth Near East war has been characterized not only by its duration and the unprecedented number of victims and extent of devastation but also by the fact that this was the first time that no part had been played by Egypt, which limited itself to diplomatic demarches, while a number of other Arab governments displayed unusual passivity.

That is primarily the result of Camp David which gave the aggressor a free hand, affirming yet again that the strategic goals of the United States and Israel in the Near East are in general the same. The United States "has no friend more devoted or loyal than Israel," Prime Minister Begin has said. "It is the only country on which it can count...."

How is this manifested in practice?

Let us recall that thanks to the Camp David agreements U.S. units appeared on the Sinai Peninsula. Now, thanks to Israeli aggression, U.S. Marines have landed in Beirut. It has been announced officially that there will be 800 of them and they will spend 30 days in Lebanon. Reports are coming in from Washington that the White House has already worked out a plan aimed at preserving the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. For instance, an ABC correspondent has reported that the Pentagon is preparing to send several groups of advisers and experts there and also to make arms deliveries.

Thus Israel is helping its boss -- the actual accomplice in its aggression -- to "develop" one more military bridgehead. Here is what S. Dinitz, former Israeli ambassador to Washington, has to say on the subject: "From time to time we create military factors which the United States succeeds in exploiting in its own interests." Every attack by the Israelis, he continues, enables the United States then to act as peacemaker and to demonstrate to the Arabs its interest in resolving their problems.

As we can see, the principle of one good turn deserving another is in operation here. But taken together all this forms a single adventurist course which is complicating the atmosphere in the Near East. Naturally our country has resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression, rendered effective support to the victims of aggression, adopted a completely definite stance against the Americans' landing on Lebanese soil, and demanded that all Israeli troops be withdrawn immediately from the area. The Soviet Union will continue to seek an end to the aggression by every means.

We cannot fail to note in particular that the Israeli invasion in Lebanon has again raised very acutely the question of the situation in the Near East as a whole, recalling once again the need for the speediest elimination of the conflict existing in this part of the world. Historical experience shows that only an all-embracing settlement and not a "big stick" policy of diktat and separate deals, a policy of collusion with aggression, can give peace to the Near East peoples. This complex problem can be resolved only by the collective efforts of all interested sides, including the PLO, which has proved its viability during the hard trial which has been its lot. To this end the Soviet Union has suggested convening a representative international conference. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the Soviet Union is prepared to perform practical work in this direction, cooperating loyally with all those who would like to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East."

Now the situation is such that the conflagration in the Near East threatens to grow. An end must be put to this immediately and Israeli aggression must be halted!

'EMERGENCY SITUATION' CALLED IN NORTHERN SOMALIA

LD272154 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The authorities of Somalia have introduced an emergency situation in the northern regions of the country. This is the scene of fierce fighting between the government troops and units of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, the DFSS. In the course of the fighting tanks and armored personnel carriers, mortars and heavy machineguns are being used. According to reports of foreign news agencies, the regular army of Somalia is sustaining heavy losses -- hundreds of dead and wounded. Many soldiers and officers are going over to the side of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

The disturbances in the northern regions of Somalia began about a year and a half ago when in one of the military units, stationed in [name indistinct] an insurgency sprang up which Mogadishu then managed to crush at the price of great effort. This was followed by brutal reprisals, public executions and shootings, the dismissal of many political, state and military leaders whom Siad Barre could no longer trust. Initially, back in 1980, the leaders of Mogadishu tried to make it look as if the disturbances in the north of the country were caused by ethnic strife. This version was intensively supported and picked up by the Western bourgeois press. Then it resorted to an outright lie, taking up the claim of the Mogadishu regime that on the side of the DFSS there were allegedly regular units of the Ethiopian Army which, in their turn, were being supported by Russian, Cuban and South Yemeni forces. The leaders of Ethiopia firmly rejected the claims about the fact that the Ethiopian Armed Forces were participating in the fighting. They declared that the events taking place in the neighboring country were caused by a crisis in the Siad Barre regime and were the internal affair of the Somalians themselves. What (?therefore) was the reason for this outright lie? In order to justify Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the Somalians and to give the Pentagon a green light for delivery of weapons and military supplies.

Already the American military bridgehead on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean has been activated. Already today there are cargo planes taking off from that island with military freight. Also there are reconnaissance planes making a course toward Somalia. The conveyor switched on by the Pentagon is working endlessly in order to deliver as fast as possible cargoes to the place of action so as not to be late in equipping the Somali Government forces with the most up-to-date military hardware.

However, what is the reason for such haste? A short look back into recent history reveals everything in a clear light. In August of 1980, Washington and Mogadishu concluded an agreement which provided for delivery to Somalia of American weaponry worth $40 million. As a token of gratitude the leaders in Mogadishu promised to place its territory at the disposal of the Pentagon so that it could set up American war bases there. The Pentagon is interested in getting hold of a most important strategic post in the Red Sea, the port of Berbera, which according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS has long been turned into an American village. And the forces opposing the Siad Barre regime are speaking out against making the country dependent on American imperialism.

It is understandable that the conflict between the Somali insurgents and troops loyal to Siad Barre is not to the liking of the American administration. The scales in that struggle are obviously tipping in favor of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia. Therefore that is the reason why the fabrication concerning aggression by Ethiopia was brought out. However, there are few people in the world today who are convinced by the hypocritical statements about providing aid to the aggressive regime of Siad Barre because everyone still remembers the territorial claims of Somalia to Ogaden, truly Ethiopian land, which still has not healed its war wounds. And there are no guarantees that the armaments which Mogadishu is receiving today will not be used this time against socialist Ethiopia.

Tanov Commentary

LD290626 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Georgiy Tanov Commentary]

[Text] According to a FRENCH NEWS AGENCY report from Nairobi, the United States has organized an airlift of arms to Somalia. This time Washington needed no formal request from President Siad Barre. The pretext for resuming arms supplies was the state of emergency recently introduced by the Mogadishu regime in areas of combat operations by the opposition Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia. The Siad Barre government has resorted to this measure before, each time there was a rise in the domestic political crisis. But in this case the state of emergency has been introduced at a time of open American interference; so far arms deliveries are involved. The defensive nature of the arms, however, as provided the Somalian-American military agreement of 1980 is sheer bluff. The arms are being turned against the Somalians themselves. So analysts predict the following developments:

To begin with, there may appear off the coast of Somalia American ships loaded with marines, all the more so that there are bases in Somalia already intended for Americans. Or maybe this variant: Washington may draw on the experience of the Bright Star exercise, which was held on Somalian territory, too, at the end of last year. Special American units from the Rapid Deployment Force took part in that exercise.

One cannot rule out that these predictions will come true. Something else cannot be ruled out either. In American comments on the events in Somalia and on the Horn of Africa, the comments that were rather vague until recently, there have begun to appear hints that the Siad Barre regime may be removed from above by using factional differences, and first of all those among clans and tribes. The New York-based WALL STREET JOURNAL has started to produce a new direction, so to speak, in a rather direct way. Official Washington heeds the voice of this newspaper in particular since the journal reflects the views of the biggest moguls of the U.S. imperialist business and especially of the military-industrial complex. Now, as for the hints that (?their lead) in Somalia can be raised by a reshuffle at the top, this will hardly defuse the atmosphere of tension, disillusionment and resistance, since the causes of these phenomena lie in the social, economic and foreign policy deadlock the current Somalian regime has brought the nation into.

U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS AIMED AT NICARAGUA

LD291036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2111 GMT 28 Aug 82

["According to CIA Cliches" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug (TASS) -- Commenting on the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers that have now ended, which were intended to inflame the situation in the region and to prepare for intervention in Nicaragua, Andrey Tolkunov writes in PRAVDA: It is not fortuitous that these maneuvers were held immediately following the visit to Washington by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who made sure of White House support in unleashing aggressive actions against the Sandinist government. The question of providing territory in Honduras for U.S. bases was evidently decided at the same time.

The U.S. administration, confirming its secret plan for revenge on Nicaragua, is not concealing its intentions. Military bases for training counterrevolutionary terrorists are operating openly in U.S. territory -- in Florida and other states.

It is precisely on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, where the U.S. and Honduran maneuvers were held, that "invasion forces" of Somoza's former national guardsmen are concentrated. According to the Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship With Nicaragua, thousands of former "guardsmen" in the areas of El Paraiso and Choluteca, as well as in the mountainous (Varupta) areas, are waiting for the signal to attack.

Thus, the article says, the secret war against Nicaragua is being conducted in accordance with the already "tested" plan for intervention against Cuba which failed in 1961. At that time support bases were created against the freedom island in Guatemala and Nicaragua under the Somoza dictatorship; now they are being created in Honduras. Just as it happened then, terrorists and an army of mercenaries are becoming the strike force of U.S. imperialism.

CHILEAN REPRESSION OF POPULACE GROWING

LD300630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2107 GMT 28 Aug 82

["Resistance Is Growing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug (TASS) -- Reports from Chile indicate that the resistance to the Pinochet regime's antipeople policy is growing. Vitaliy Korionov discusses this in today's PRAVDA.

The Chilean working people can expect from the despotic regime no improvement at all in their situation, the commentary says. The junta has led the country to financial-economic collapse. According to press reports, the trade deficit has reached almost $3 billion, and the foreign debt $16 billion. The process of mass bankruptcy of enterprises and firms is speeding up. Official statistics state that the level of unemployment is 20 percent. In actuality, according to specialists from the (Vector) independent research center, there are already 1,125,000 unemployed in the country, over 26 percent of the working population.

The militarization policy being carried out by the Pinochet regime is becoming an increasingly heavy burden for the popular masses, the commentator notes. The country is being flooded by the flow of U.S. arms and military equipment. In conditions of worsening economic and political crisis, the regime sees in the military the fundamental force for suppressing the struggling masses. Prisoners are subjected to psychological and physical torture. In recent weeks, as the press reports, the Chilean Army has begun repressive operations in the forests of Valdivia, a region in the south of the country, in an attempt to suppress partisan operations there. The reason for the stepping up of the fascist terror is obvious. It is the growth of the resistance of the working class and of other strata of the working people. The Chilean people are not broken. They refuse to bow to the hated dictatorship.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP'S PEACE, DISARMAMENT SECTION

PM271041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Parliamentary Group"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Parliamentary Group committee board held 19 August in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov examined the question of the USSR Parliamentary Group delegation's preparations for the 69th IPU Conference and meetings of other IPU organs.

A USSR Parliamentary Group section on questions of peace and disarmament was formed. Its chairman is AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotini; Znaniye Society board Chairman N.G. Basov and USSR Writers ' Union board Secretary V.M. Kozhevnikow are the deputy chairmen. The section comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.S. Alkhimov, G.A. Arbatov, N.N. Blokhin, V.V. Zagladin, L.M. Zamyatin, V.Ye. Zuyev, Yu.A. Izrael, S.G. Lapin, N.A. Ponomarev Ye.I. Skurko (Maksim Tank), B.I. Stukalin, L.N. Tolkunov, U. Umarov, Ye.I. Chazov, A.B. Chakovskiy and M.Yu. Yusupov.

GAPUROV ADDRESSES TURKMENISTAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD271516 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee held today, the course of the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the jubilee year and the tasks of the republican party organization in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the organizational and political work of the Georgian SSR party organizations in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation were discussed. The report delivered by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speeches stressed that the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy is most clearly manifested by the economic and social flourishing of formerly backward peoples. In the years of Soviet power, Turkmenistan, with the help of all the peoples of the country, has made an unprecedented step forward and now occupies a worthy place in the equal ranks of the fraternal republics.

The plenum determined the ways for successful fulfillment of pledges and outlined specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session has been held. The Presidium reviewed the initiatives of the Saratovskiy peoples' deputies toward realizing the all-union socialist emulation under the slogan: "Preserve the whole crop." Babken Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session on this issue. He noted that the rural workers of the republic overcame this year's agricultural difficulties resulting from the difficult weather conditions and are endeavoring to achieve high agricultural production. He also stated that the initiatives of the Saratovskiy peoples' deputies regarding the preservation of the crop were significant. Sarkisov said that the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision urging the party raykoms, the city committees, rayon and city peoples' deputies council executive committees to make great political and organizational efforts to expand the Saratovskiy people's deputies initiatives. The Presidium also urged the peoples' deputies councils of the republic and their executive committees to take measures to harvest the crops on time without any losses. Gennadiy Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party also attended and addressed the session. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Aug 82 p 1 GF]

DOLGIKH, ARKHIPOV ATTEND MINERS' DAY MEETING

LD271826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A festive meeting in Moscow today was devoted to Miners' Day, which will be marked this Sunday. The presidium of the meeting included Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Miners; Baybakov and Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministeries and departments; production frontrankers; socialist competition winners; and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry.

The participants of the festive meeting expressed the assurance that the industry's workers will devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to further improving their work and to successfully implementing the tasks for the year and the 5-year plan period as a whole.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON IMPROVED COAL PRODUCTION

LD291412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Summary] Today is Miners' Day. At the microphone is Valentin Dmitriyevich Nikitin, first deputy USSR minister of the coal industry:

In 6 decades coal extraction in our country has risen from 11 million tons to 716 million tons. In the first years of the USSR's creation coal was mined chiefly in the Donbass, the Kuzbass and in the Urals. Now miners can be encountered in many oblasts of the RSFSR, and in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Estonia, Yatutiya, Buryatiya, Bashkiriya and the Komi Republic.

In September last year, the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the pay of workers and employees in the coal industry and on measures to accelerate the technical reequipping of mines and additional measures to speed up the development of opencast coal mining, were adopted. It is difficult to overestimate the economic and social significance of these decisions.

Practical implementation of the measures outlined in the decisions has a positive effect on the work of the industry, which has started to operate better than in the last 3 years when many enterprises and associations reduced the level of production and were not coping with their state plans -- to say nothing of their supplementary tasks. At present, the miners have over 4 million tons of above-plan fuel to their credit which has been extracted since the start of the year. Workers in opencast coal mines have considerably increased fuel production compared with last year and have raised the production of output provided by opencast methods to 40 percent. One-third of the work force in the coal industry are young people.

PRAVDA ON NEED TO IMPROVE METAL RESOURCES

PM271557 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 August publishes on page 2 a 2,300-word article by I. Yastrebov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department, under the heading "Secondary Metal Resources." Yastrebov discusses the need for a "radical improvement in the procurement and processing of secondary raw material for ferrous and nonferrous metals" and outlines the main directions of development of this work. He calls for better collection of secondary metal resources and improvements in the efficiency of their utilization.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-29 AUG REPORTED

LD280312 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27-29 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 August

Almost 750,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut in Kurskaya Oblast -- 3/4 of the total. Six hundred thousand tons of grain have been sent to procurement points. (0204 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been threshed to date on 700,000 hectares in Penzenskaya Oblast -- half the total. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. (0204 GMT)

Swaths have been threshed on almost 1 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. (0600 GMT)

The Kuban is to lay in 250,000 tons of corn for fodder. (0600 GMT)

Winter crops will be sown on over 300,000 hectares in Mordovia. Two-thirds of this has been done. (0600 GMT)

Potato harvesting has started in the Ukraine. Farmers plan to deliver more than 2 million tons to the trade network. (1000 GMT)

Repeat sowing of crops has been carried out on 15,000 hectares cleared of grain and corn in Buknarskaya Oblast. This is five times the planned amount. (1100 GMT)

Winter crops have been sown on 650,000 hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast. The plan called for 1 million hectares. Sowing of winter rye has been completed in the best agrotechnical time and good shoots have appeared. (1100 GMT)

Almost 2/3 of food grains have been harvested in Latvia. Most of the food grain is still on the threshing floors, but winter sowing time is nearing. Some 80 percent of the area to be sown has been ploughed. (1330 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast has so far delivered 1.4 million tons of wheat, rye and barley. (1500 GMT)

28 August

The agricultural workers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast today began to thresh grain crops on the last 300,000 hectares. In most farms the rate of work is faster than last year. This is partly due to the skillful use of the team method and to favorable weather conditions. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on 1/3 of the area sown to them in Kurganskaya Oblast. Warm, sunny weather has made it possible to speed up the rate of work. Yesterday the grain growers laid grain in swaths over an area of nearly 90,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

Altay farms have almost completed cutting grain crops on 2 million hectares. This is almost half of the total area sown to them. (1000 GMT)

29 August

In Kurskaya Oblast grain has been threshed on nearly 750,000 hectares -- 3/4 of the entire sown area. (0600 GMT)

The farms in Altayskiy Kray have begun harvesting millet and buckwheat. The area planted exceeds 150,000 hectares. Despite difficult weather conditions brought about by the summer drought, good harvests have been had in a number of rayons. (0600 GMT)

SOYUZ T-5 COSMONAUTS RETURN TO EARTH 27 AUGUST

LD271640 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya returned to earth today at 19 hours 04 minutes Moscow time on completing the programme of research and experiments on board the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7. Work on board the station Salyut-7 is being continued by cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

The descent module of the Soyuz T-5 space ship landed in the preset area of Soviet territory 70 kilometres to north-east from the town of Arkalyk. Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya are feeling well after landing.

They brought to earth materials of research and experiments performed on the Salyut-7 station by the main crew in the course of three months of flight and by the crew of five cosmonauts in the course of their joint work.

The cosmonauts photographed separate areas of the earth's land and sea surface and carried out a number of technical experiments. Astrophysical and geophysical experiments with the use of Soviet, Czechoslovak and French equipment were continued during the flight. Of much importance are the biotechnological experiments, staged for the first time on board the station, during which methods of obtaining super-pure biologically active substances in conditions of weightlessness were tried out.

Much space in the programme of the crew's work was given to medico-biological studies. As a result, a big volume of new scientific information was obtained. In the process no substantial differences in the reactions of the female and male organisms to the influence of space flight factors were found.

The successfully completed flight by the crew, which included for the first time a woman cosmonaut, is a new impressive page in the history of Soviet cosmonautics. The new data obtained in the course of the flight will be used in the interests of various branches of science and the national economy and also for the further development of manned space flights.

Awards to Cosmonauts

LD271740 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- For successfully accomplishing the space flight on board the research complex Salyut-7-soyuz and for the courage and heroism displayed in the process the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decreed to award the Order of Lenin to Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Leonid Popov and to award the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to Svetlana Savitskaya and Aleksandr Serebrov.

The title Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR was conferred on Svetlana Savitskaya and Aleksandr Serebrov.

SOYUZ T-7 CHANGES POSITION ON ORBITAL STATION

LD291826 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Flight Control Centre August 29 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working in space for 108 days.

In accordance with the programme of the flight of the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 the ship Soyuz T-7 was redocked today.

The ship was redocked to free the docking unit at the machine compartment of the station so as to carry out in future transport operations for the supply of the orbital complex with fuel and cargoes necessary for the life sustainment of the crew and for the implementation of the planned programme of research and experiments.

Preparing for the undocking the cosmonauts checked on the onboard systems of the complex, passed into the ship and closed the connecting hatch. At 18 hours 47 minutes, the ship Soyuz T-7 was separated from the station Salyut-7.

The systems of mutual search [as received] and rendezvous of both spacecraft were switched on at the preset time. The station turned 180 degrees. The docking and link up of the ship Soyuz T-7 with the transfer compartment of the Salyut-7 station were then carried out.

After checking on the pressurisation of the docking unit, the cosmonauts opened the hatch and passed into the station.

At all the stages of manoeuvring in orbit, the onboard systems of the ship and station functioned faultlessly. The crew was working precisely and confidently.

The cosmonauts will have a day of rest on Monday.

TASS ANNOUNCES 1-10 SEP ROCKET FIRING IN PACIFIC

LD292029 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 29 Aug 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The launchings of booster rockets into the areas of the Pacific each limited by a circle with a radius of 60 nautical miles, with the centers having the coordinates of 29 degrees 20 minutes of the northern latitude and 176 degrees 00 minutes of the eastern longitude, 23 degrees 50 minutes of the northern latitude and 177 degrees 00 minutes of the eastern longitude will be made in the Soviet Union from September 1 to September 10.

TASS is authorized to state that in order to ensure safety the USSR Government asks the governments of other states using sea lanes and air routes in the Pacific to give directives to appropriate bodies so that vessels and aircraft should not enter these areas and the airspace over them in the aforementioned period from 14 to 18 hours local time every day.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATION SATELLITE LAUNCHED 27 AUG

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- To ensure the operation of a long-range telephone and telegraph radio communication system, transmission of programmes of the central television of the USSR to points in the Orbita network and international cooperation, a new communications satellite, Molniya-3, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has on board retransmitting apparatus ensuring the operation of the system within a one-centimeter wave-band.

The satellite was put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,814 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 494 km in the southern hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes; the orbit's inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Communications sessions via Molniya-3 are to be held in accordance with the programme.